COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

NUMBER 1191 — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1888.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

[illegible] of Illinois Roasts Breckinridge's Insinuations.

The Kentuckian Manifests a Forgiving Spirit.

Reed and Carlisle Close Debate on the Mills Bill.

Each is Liberally Applauded by House and Gallery.

Fiftieth Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Long before [illegible] house met every seat in the [illegible] was [illegible] a few reserved for the presidential family was occupied.

After the reading of the journal [illegible] of Illinois was recognized. He said yesterday at a moment when he was out of the hall, words were spoken by the gentleman from Kentucky (Breckinridge) reflecting on his honor [illegible] upon the honor of his constituents. He then had read remarks of Breckinridge reflecting upon the manner in which the defeat of [illegible] Morrison in the Eighteenth Illinois district had been accomplished. In my own name, continued Baker, and in the name of the [illegible] congressional district of Illinois [illegible] he had dared to defame, I hurl those words back to the gentleman from Kentucky and denounce their imputation as grossly untrue. I hurl the words back in the face and teeth of the gentleman from Kentucky with [illegible] and [illegible] defiance. [Applause and laughter.] No gentleman from Kentucky shall swing his black snake whip over my shoulders and over the shoulders of my constituents with impunity. He shall at least incur the risk of having it jerked from his hand and feeling the [illegible].

If there be distinction in the adjective Kentuckian that I am a Kentuckian. I saw the light of day hard by the home of Ashland, the home of that immortal Kentuckian, Henry Clay, unyielding as adamant, in his great heart patriotism, and whose old-time seat is full of honor and glory in this hall is alas worse than empty. [Applause and laughter.] That seat is filled by a gentleman whose speeches are garlands of flowers without leaves [illegible] well adapted for [illegible] lady's [illegible]. [Laughter.] But for their [illegible] touches of something approaching [illegible] arrogance, that old seat, I say, is worse than empty, [illegible] as it is by a gentleman who [illegible] through his teeth with unsoftened [illegible]. The grand idea of the grand [illegible] succeeded, the [illegible] shade of that great man hovers [illegible] the republic. It walks the north and the southland, and will by a [illegible] inspiration in this mighty contest [illegible] will lift President Cleveland from the White House and very probably lift the gentleman from the seat of Henry [illegible]. [Applause on the republican [illegible].

[illegible] words of the gentleman from [illegible] challenge comparison between [illegible] district and mine. The congressional [illegible] shows that 30,322 votes were [illegible] for the congressman in my district, [illegible] in his but 4,731 were cast [illegible], about one eighth of the voting [illegible], and all the voting on one [illegible]. Whatever the reason of this curious arrangement may have been, the gentleman from Kentucky represents [illegible] sixth of the votes I represent. It [illegible] seen that the gentleman does not [illegible] the ground that makes it prudent [illegible] to indulge in reckless damatory [illegible] reviling the honor of an election in another state of which he acknowledges nothing, even if the law of [illegible] honest and manly dealing was sufficient to restrain him.

[illegible] gentleman from Kentucky is as [illegible] in historical relation to his great father as in the seat he occupies. Robert J. Breckinridge is a name [illegible] belongs to the whole republic. He [illegible] great as a thinker, as a scholar, as a [illegible], as an orator and transcendently as an patriot, a patriot whose [illegible] whose heart—whose soul [illegible] the entire country. Instead of [illegible] of it. It is narrated of him [illegible] meeting a young man about to join the confederate army in the war of secession he remarked to him: "I understand [illegible] going to join the [illegible] father, brought you to me in his [illegible] a struggling infant, and asked that [illegible] baptize you and dedicate you to [illegible] service of Almighty God, but had I [illegible] at that hour that you would have [illegible] betrayed your country and entered [illegible] ranks of those seeking to destroy it, [illegible] have found it in my heart to [illegible] strangled you at the baptismal [illegible]." There was a Kentuckian that [illegible] Kentuckian.

[illegible] the conclusion of his remarks Mr. [illegible] was greeted with loud applause. [illegible] Breckinridge arose to reply and said [illegible] made no charge against the venerable gentleman from Illinois. He was [illegible] simple usufruct at what others did, [illegible] the benefit of what other parties [illegible] and I have no doubt from what I [illegible] heard of him that he was innocent. [illegible] simple modesty, he thought it was [illegible] intellect and great popularity that accounted for the defeat of Morrison, and [illegible] sorry if the facts should dispel that [illegible] conceit of the venerable gentleman from Illinois. [Applause on the [illegible] democratic side.]

Breckinridge then had read some [illegible] John Jarrett" and "American Tin [illegible] Association" and other documents, [illegible] nature of which was made public [illegible] after the defeat of Mr. Morrison [illegible] years ago. After referring at some [illegible] to these he said in regard to [illegible] remarks about his (Breckinridge's) father, that Baker did not know [illegible] into whose families the plow [illegible] of that terrific war did not run, [illegible] the awful dilemma with [illegible] of conscience on one side and an [illegible] veneration for his father [illegible] other. His father was a Kentuckian who never gave utterance to the [illegible] deceit that the gentleman [illegible] into his mouth. He would say [illegible] venerable gentleman that he [illegible] for hiding behind the grave of [illegible] father to wound the living son. [illegible] applause on the democratic side.] [illegible] said the Kentucky mountains [illegible] very hard and brought forth [illegible]. While the gentleman was [illegible] the purity of the ballot he [illegible] be more exercised about that [illegible] of country where it was [illegible] understood that [illegible] of American people [illegible]. [Republican applause.]

[illegible] tariff debate was opened by Reed [illegible], who was listened to with close [illegible]. Reed began with a general [illegible] of the principles of free trade [illegible] protection, and said referring to the [illegible] tariff message that protection [illegible] that tariff for revenue only [illegible] own before the same arguments [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] protection. He grows within the [illegible] of every civilized nation [illegible]. The Russian [illegible] of Britain [illegible] army of protection.

Continuing, Reed said: "But of the [illegible] reformer the monopoly is [illegible] the notes of the [illegible] how we do [illegible] to hear of [illegible] feverish farmer. Then he [illegible] but he [illegible] years ago. To me [illegible] untravelled, it seemed as if the western farmer was the most [illegible] cessful, dispirited dweller on the face of the earth. The eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm and thrown his fences down and [illegible] to the winds. In the fullness of time I travelled west myself. You [illegible] my astonishment who had never seen ten acres together in corn [illegible] fields of that great staple stretching away to the horizon's ridge, to see tracts of lands which seemed to have no boundaries but the visible sky, land so rich that if [illegible] we could have sold it by the bushel, while on every side were great brick houses such as only the squire lived in in our villages. After some days of this I became salty. I said: gentlemen, of course we have robbed you. Your [illegible] gentlemen would not lie about trifles like that, but what disgusts me is that we did not do it more thoroughly."

In [illegible] Reed spoke eloquently of the growth and prosperity of the country under the protective laws.

Reed during the course of his speech was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. When he resumed his [illegible] round of applause and was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his party colleagues, who clustered around him and warmly grasped his hand. As [illegible] Carlisle arose for recognition [illegible] the chair an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him and clapping of hands and cheers both from the floor and galleries. Mr. Carlisle stood at the desk of Mr. Catchings of Mississippi and quietly waited for the demonstration to cease. It was some moments, however before Chairman Springer was able to secure order, but when he had finally succeeded in doing so Carlisle proceeded.

Carlisle began by replying to Reed's charge of insincerity. He said that he might assert that if protection was a sound doctrine it should be carried to its logical conclusion—totally prohibitive duties. In China the doctrine carried out produced its logical effects. With every resource of natural wealth and a frugal, industrious people arts and manufactures were in their infancy. We wanted no China here. All taxation is an evil, and we should endeavor to make trade as free as possible with the lowest that would afford the necessary revenues. Reed had made no reference to the actual situation which made it imperatively necessary to reduce the revenue. On the first of this month there was $130,000,000 in the treasury more than was required to meet all the government liabilities. No monarchial government would dare extort such money in excess of its needs. The effect of this accumulation was to encourage useless and extravagant expenditures without constitutional warrant. The people almost to a man were demanding its return to them. We still have a large public debt outstanding, but it is not sound policy to continue to raise revenue to buy bonds at a premium. In one month the secretary had purchased $18,000,000 bonds, for which he had paid $3,536,000 above the principal and accrued interest. This unjust process must go on indefinitely unless congress comes to the relief and reduces taxation. He did not mean that every interest should not be considered in a friendly spirit, but he insisted that the interests of the many should not be subordinated to the interests of the few. [Applause.] The tax should be distributed among all the people according to their ability to pay. Until that was done we should always be embarrassed in the effort to increase or reduce taxes. If the present measure should fail and disaster come upon our industries by reason of over-taxation the present vicious system would be responsible for it.

He quoted Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, as favoring free raw material, which, he said, sounded like good old-fashioned democratic doctrine. [Applause.] The gentleman from Michigan (Burrows) has stated that the result of the passage of the tariff acts of '46 and '57 was to reduce the country to absolute bankruptcy, and so affect the credit of the government that it was compelled to borrow money in times of peace at a discount of from 12 to 20 per cent. The financial depression that occurred in '57 was an insignificant incident in history compared with the great commercial and industrial disaster that occurred in '73 and which devastated the country for five long years, ruining banking and mercantile houses, extinguishing fires in furnaces, paralyzing the industries of the people and bringing down the prices of all our products of every kind. The country recovered from the depression of '57 in a comparatively few months, and like an awakened giant marched on its path of greatness and power. After the panic of '73 it struggled on for five long weary years. From the passage of the tariff act of '46 down to the last ten days of Buchanan's administration, when civil war was [illegible] in this country, not a bond [illegible] treasury note, not a government [illegible] in any form sold for less than par [illegible] many of them sold at [illegible]. During the last ten days of that administration, when [illegible] of a great civil [illegible] the [illegible] sold at [illegible] per cent, or a discount of [illegible] per cent, as stated by the gentleman from Michigan. After the democratic party had gone out and the republican administration had come in, after the low tariff of '46 and '56 had been repealed and the Morrill tariff bill of '61 had been passed the republican administration sold bonds at 15 per cent discount. Would it be fair [illegible]

[illegible] to the duty imposed, and he asked how the [illegible] she could reconcile this statement with their contention that the consumer did not pay [illegible] account of the duty. Statements that protection enabled the manufacturer to sell his goods cheaper and enabled the laborer to get better wages were utterly inconsistent with each other. He did not deny there had been a tendency toward increased wages in this country, but it was true of all other countries, free trade or protection. There were other causes than protection for this, and the principal [illegible] use of machinery. There is not a well-informed man who does not know that it is not the tariff, not the rates of duty upon imported goods that have brought down the prices of manufactured articles or increased wages, but inventions which have characterized this age as no other age has been characterized.

The gentleman from Maine talks about a home market: "We all know," he says, "that this protective system is beneficial to the farmer, because, first, it protects his products against competition from the agricultural products of other countries; and, second," the gentleman says, "because it diversifies industry and by increasing the number of people engaged in other than agricultural pursuits increases the market for his products." It is scarcely necessary for me to make an argument to show [illegible] agricultural products which farmers of this country are compelled to send abroad to sell at foreign prices, duty cannot be of any possible benefit. The American farmer understands this subject, and the falsity of this argument has been so often exposed that it will be waste of time to dwell upon it. Of course the domestic market, home market, is improving and will continue to improve, under any system of taxation along with increase of population, of wealth, improved facilities for production and distribution in this country, but how long are our farmers to sit down and wait for the coming of that home market which the gentlemen of the other side have been promising them for so many long years? Take the average production of wheat in this country during the last few years, and I assume there shall be no increase whatever in the production and the consumption per capita shall remain always precisely as it is. It is capable of demonstration, that there can be no home market for all the wheat of the American farmer until our population shall reach nearly 160,000,000.

The last statistics showing the consumption and production and exportation of raw cotton in this country show that in '66 we sent abroad about two-thirds of our production, and we consumed in our manufactures at home one-third. The capital invested in 1880 was $210,000,000, the number of hands employed, 172,000. Now, if we have been more than one hundred years in so developing those cotton industries as to enable them to take and consume three fourths of the American cotton crop at prices fixed in Europe, how many centuries will we have to wait until these factories shall so develop as to consume all our productions at fair prices fixed in this country? What is to become of these products? Are the farmers of the north and the planters of the south to abandon their great wheat and cotton fields and undertake the cultivation of crops not suited to their soil in order that these gentlemen may experiment to see whether a home market can be made by legislation?

No sir, these great agricultural interests must go, and the American farmer must sell his surplus products in any market he can and for any price he can. The great controlling element in the world's supply is the world's demand. American producers of wheat, for instance, do not compete among themselves alone in the great wheat markets of Europe. They get their wheat from England, Russia, Austria, Hungary and India, and all other grain growing regions of Europe and Asia, and they sell their product there in competition with all the products and prices of labor on the face of the earth. The lately emancipated slaves of Russia, the laborer of India who lives all summer on rice and milk and who requires only a coarse cotton shirt and sleeps on the floor of his bamboo hut, all pour their products into the markets of Europe to meet the wheat from Minnesota and Dakota. And no tariff we can put on and no system of taxation here can prevent this.

The same argument applies to all our agricultural products, and the American farmer understands it, and he understands as long as he is compelled to export [illegible] part of his product the foreign market is worth as much to him as the home market, because he receives there just what he would receive here after deducting the cost of transportation. Therefore in place of restricting his market he wants it enlarged so his products which cannot be consumed here can find a market among people elsewhere. What the American farmer wants is a home market in which he can purchase his supplies as cheap as his competitors. When [illegible] is such a system as will enable him to purchase anywhere and import them without being unreasonably taxed for carrying on this harmless business.

That is what the American farmer wants, and we want not only home markets but the markets of all the world for the varieties of products of this great country. We want to sell our manufactured products to India and Hungary the manufacturing places of Europe.

Tumultuous applause and cheering which in fact had been plentifully ac[illegible]

BLAINE HEARD FROM.

The New York World Sends an Interview to Blaine.

[illegible] He Would Accept if Tendered the Nomination.

He Says he has Nothing to Add to the Florence Letter.

His Health Excellent—Plans of the Coaching Trip.

[illegible] NEW YORK, May [illegible]. In view of the [illegible] Blaine's Florence [illegible] state delegations to the Chicago [illegible] instructed to vote [illegible] nomination, the World on [illegible] instructed E. Crawford, its [illegible] correspondent, to visit Blaine [illegible] an answer to the question [illegible] nominated he would accept. [illegible] has been in former years an [illegible] friend of Blaine, and was received by him with much cordiality. He [illegible] several interviews with Mr. Blaine, and cables to the World tonight [illegible] authorized statement. He says:

I have seen Blaine several times within the last three days, generally surrounded by his family. As regards the first question, whether he would accept it, [illegible] said Mr. Blaine adheres to his Florence letter and does not withdraw one word of his interview last February in Florence. I have no authority to say more than that, as Mr. Blaine [illegible] again on this subject. His Florence interview was so explicit that the fact that he has now nothing to add to it by way of qualification should be enough to satisfy the most doubtful of Mr. Blaine's enemies of his future intentions. His declarations at Florence [illegible] present state of mind. Those who associate with Blaine have no doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing.

Crawford adds: Mr. Blaine will leave for England in a few days, and expects to reach London in the neighborhood of the first of June to join Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip into Scotland. He [illegible] the campaign begins, ready to take hold and assist the nominee of the Chicago convention. At the time of the Chicago convention however, he will be on Carnegie's coach approaching the extreme north of Scotland, beyond the range of ordinary telegraphic communication.

Of his health, Mr. Crawford says: It needs no medical expert to pass upon the bright clear look of his eyes, his good color and vigor shown in every one of his movements. He has to-day the health that comes to a man as a reward for a life of simple habits and [illegible].

The World in an editorial on the subject calls attention to the fact that the statement as sent is authorized by Mr. Blaine, that he might have dissipated the doubts about his candidacy with a few words, but that he carefully and studiously refuses to refuse the nomination or say that a movement in that direction is without his approval.

Base Ball.

At Chicago—Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.

At Detroit—Detroit 5, New York 3.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Washington 1.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 6, Boston 7.

At Cleveland—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 0.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 5.

At New York—Brooklyn 8, Kansas City 1.

At Philadelphia—Athletics 5, Louisville 6.

At Omaha—Omaha 6, St. Louis 3.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 4, Chicago 0.

At Kansas City—Kansas City 3, Des Moines 11.

[illegible] Meeting at Fountain.

A [illegible] M. R. W. [illegible] following resolutions were [illegible] Mr. Tucker [illegible] passed by a rising vote:

Whereas, Misfortune [illegible] on the destruction of May [illegible] by reason of an explosion of a car of powder on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, the explosion [illegible] at [illegible] used for the transportation of freight and passengers [illegible] death some of [illegible] were injured and many lost their property destroyed, while we regret the loss yet we feel thankful that it was no worse than we [illegible] in meeting assembled pass the following resolutions as expressive of our sentiments, therefore be it

Resolved, That to the friends of the dead we extend our sympathy and express our sorrow at their untimely loss. To the wounded we trust that time will cure, may soon heal their wounds.

Resolved, That to the citizens of Colorado Springs, through their board of trade, we extend our sincere and earnest thanks for their [illegible] and timely [illegible].

Resolved, That to the A. T. & S. F. Railway company we acknowledge our obligations for the prompt and liberal manner in which they have adjusted and paid the many losses and thus enable our citizens to at once take steps to rebuild our city. We also take this opportunity to thank this corporation for their sympathy and the furnishing of many supplies needed.

Resolved, That to C. M. Foulks, claim agent of the A. T. & S. F. R'y, and J. C. Denny, station agent, who have been on the ground night and day doing all in their power to relieve the suffering, paying losses, visiting the poor and deciding fairly between their company and the people; therefore we thank them for their sympathy and courtesy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Fountain papers.

R. WYLIE, President.

W. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

Lizzie Evans.

Lizzie Evans, who will appear at the opera house to-morrow (Monday) night in "Our Angel." Miss Evans is a very clever little woman and one destined to achieve greatness in her profession. She has been before the public as a star for about four years and has conquered a permanent position in the favor of the public, being now a standard attraction at all the principal theatres of the country. Miss Evans was born in a village of Ohio, and at the time she adopted the stage had seen but one actress of note—Effie Ellsler. She commenced her career as an actress at the Standard theatre, New York, in August, 1881, playing Clip in McAuley's "Messenger from Jarvis Section." She was then sixteen years of age. She created the part of Chubb in "The Jerseyman," the street gamin in "Her Atonement," and Nell in Roland Reed's "Cheek." These two last engagements were in the summer of 1882. During her second regular season on the stage Miss Evans was the soubrette of Milton Nobles' company. During her engagement with Mr. Nobles she effected the arrangement with her present manager, Mr. C. E. Callahan, to star, and has since been before the public as a rival of Maggie Mitchell and Lotta. She has appeared in that time in "Fogg's Ferry," "Dew Drop," "Maud Muller," "Seal Sands," "Culprit Fay" and "Our Angel." Her present repertoire consists of the first and last of these plays. In person Miss Evans is very petite, a graceful little woman, and has a pretty piquant face.

The Young Men's Republican club held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the city hall last evening. The room was crowded, and the remarks of the various speakers were loudly and heartily applauded. Speeches were made by Messrs. G. H. Kingsley, Sheffield Phelps, A. D. Smith, M. T. Hale and Uncle Bailey. All of the gentlemen spoke in very encouraging vein of the prospects of the republican party in the coming contest. All were particularly urgent in pointing out the necessity of united and constant effort on the part of republicans. The democratic party in general and President Cleveland in particular were arraigned for their inconsistencies and hostility to the country's interests. Uncle Bailey's remarks were greeted with the loudest applause which [illegible] outburst of enthusiasm when he declared that "he was still standin' for the [illegible] principles." The success of the meeting was further enhanced by several songs from the glee club which were loudly applauded, and which earned for the club a unanimous vote of thanks. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the republican nominee. It was voted that an extension of four weeks be given new members in which they could sign the constitution.

A republican club was organized at Manitou Thursday evening with the following officers: President, H. H. [illegible]; first vice president, W. R. Bradley; second vice president, F. E. Boynton; treasurer, C. L. Smith; executive committee, J. L. Rand, A. Cree, [illegible], W. S. Boynton, M. F. Bowers. The club starts out with thirty five active members, who are quite enthusiastic over its prospects.

Messrs. Ericson & Gongir, proprietors of the Chicago bakery, have recently made several improvements in their establishment which will not only add to the convenience of their patrons but give them greater facilities for conducting their business. The partition in the rear of their ice cream parlor has been removed further to the rear, thus greatly increasing the size of the room, which will now furnish seating capacity for over fifty people. A room 12x20 has been built on the rear of the building which will be used for freezing ice cream. A four horse power engine and a double action patent Mills machine will be kept in constant use, manufacturing ice cream. A large cellar has been made under the building in which candy will be made and kept and supplies stored. The proprietors of the establishment propose to make it one of the most popular resorts in the city. Their ice cream is unsurpassed in quality. They have contracted to supply a number of the Manitou hotels with this article during the summer.

Quite a novel and interesting affair will take place on the Athletic grounds next Saturday afternoon. A mounted sword contest between Captain Gaston, a noted swordsman, and the Countess Dobrosky, who is without doubt the finest lady fencer living. The contestants as well as the horses will be covered completely with steel armor [illegible] [illegible] The contest will be [illegible] and will be a very attractive entertainment.

Notice.

Will the subscribers to the Fountain fund kindly deposit the amount of their several subscriptions at the First National bank to the credit of "The Fountain Fund." By order of the committee.

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I am selling lots in Calvert Heights on the Installment Plan. For $200 to $350, distributed over a year, you can own a Good Lot in one of the most promising locations in El Paso County.

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Is a lovely spot, close to the Midland Shops at Colorado City, And directly in the line of the great improvements being made in that Boo-ming Town, or I can sell you lots in

PARRISH'S ADDITION!

To Colorado Springs, also on the Installment Plan, so that by paying $20 or $25 per month you may, at the end of a year, own one of the most beautiful suburban home-sites to be found in the great State of Colorado.

Parrish's Addition is convenient to Churches, Schools, Stores and Depots, and has the Best Water Supply of any part of Colorado Springs. Very shortly the Street Railway Cars will be running through it, from end to end, giving its citizens the convenience of a 5 cent ride to Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Calvert Heights and Manitou.

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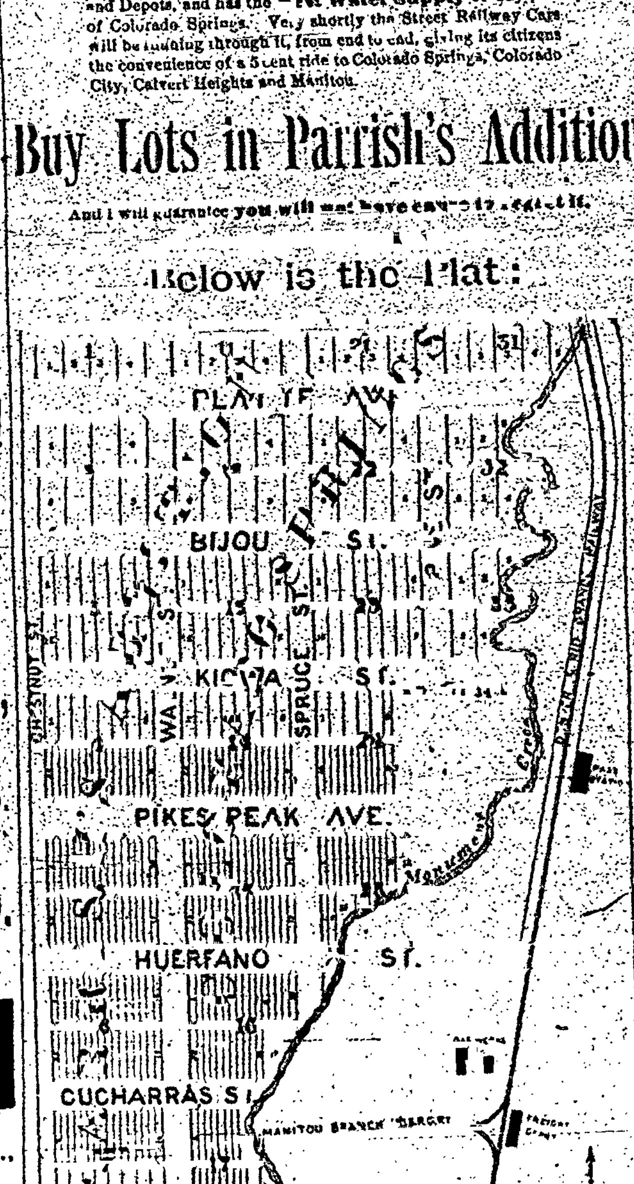

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The Gresham movement is growing apace. At the present time, if one may judge by the newspaper reports, he is the second choice of the majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention.

It is a strong point in Judge Gresham's favor that the national convention will be held in Chicago. This is the strongest Gresham district in the country. The Gresham boom really started here and the effect of it will be felt by every delegate. This was in 1880, the Blaine strong point. Before the Florence letter was published, Illinois republicans thought of no one but Blaine, but since that letter was published Blaine has been considered out of the field and republican sentiment has gradually settled upon Gresham. One delegate at large, who has been a Blaine man, said, "If Mr. Blaine should visit Chicago to-day we would give him a reception that a king might envy, but every delegate would, nevertheless, go into the convention and vote for Gresham. I believe if an individual poll could be made through this state and the question asked which man in the party would be preferred in the White House, the answer would be almost unanimous for Blaine. If they were asked who should be nominated, I think the majority would answer 'Gresham.'" This may seem anomalous, but it illustrates the distinction in the popular mind between the man who ought to get there and the man whom they think can.

The Hon. John D. Long, now serving a third term in congress, has announced to his constituents that he will not be a candidate for re-election, because he is unable to support his family on the salary that he receives. Governor Long was, perhaps, the most promising of the younger men in public life in New England. He had served three years as governor of Massachusetts and five years in congress. He unfortunately entered public life too early to have secured a competence from his profession, and now when he has made his position and is assured of retaining it, he is obliged to go back to the drudgery of professional life. If Mr. Long had not been what would be called in Washington an excessively honest man, it would have been entirely unnecessary for him to withdraw from public life in order to support his family. A good lawyer, who has the prominence Mr. Long has in either house in congress, finds a seat in congress is a help to his profession rather than a detriment. Jay Gould and others of his class who are interested in large corporations and also interested in legislation affecting those corporations in congress have a very delicate way of bribing congressmen. It is now the custom to retain as counsel prominent members in each house. A good corporation lawyer can readily earn more in congress than out. When Senator Edmunds, for instance, depended upon his profession before he entered public life, he was a very poor man, but during the last ten years he has become a very rich man. His retainers are probably not less than fifty thousand dollars a year. Some other senators might be mentioned. But Mr. Long seems to have been too pure a man to receive these delicate attentions from corporations. We arrange the salaries of our public servants in a way that such a man finds it necessary to retire from public life, while the same system makes it necessary that other public men, who are willing to receive these delicate attentions, remain in public life in order to receive a generous income. It makes one tired to hear so much talk about republican simplicity. Low salaries in high positions mean one of two things: either that only the rich can occupy the high official positions, or else that those who are poor must use their positions in an improper way. In England, the pay for members of parliament is nominal, but there is a large leisure class there which it is intended should make politics a profession. It assists in keeping this class in power to keep down the salaries of those in parliament. In our salaries for congressmen we are only following the rule of aristocratic England. This is in the interest of keeping the aristocratic party in power, or of corrupting the poor man who seeks the honor of this position. The salary of the congressman ought to be so high that a poor man can seek the office and yet maintain his personal honor. At present, the poor man with [illegible] cannot live in Washington on his salary. This is a republican government where every man is supposed to have the same show and the salaries ought not to be regulated so that the rich can hold the high offices.

But there is one respect in which this country might follow aristocratic England very properly. In those offices where the brightest minds are required very large salaries are [illegible] ple [illegible] pared to the judges of [illegible] receive from three to eight times the salary which our judges receive. We do not usually appoint judges to the supreme court until they have practiced sufficiently long to have obtained a competency. A good lawyer who has not a competency could not afford to go on the supreme bench. As a result, most of the appointments are of men whose age is from fifty-five to sixty-five. Few men are appointed in the prime of their powers. We could well afford to copy England in the salaries which it pays its judges, which is a good precedent, rather than follow the bad precedent of paying our legislative officers poorly, so that only the rich can afford to get [illegible] honors.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. M. G. Miller, judge of the [illegible] court, [illegible] Friday.

The [illegible] smelting company [illegible]

[illegible]

The Methodist association of Denver have decided that [illegible] shall be raised in that city for the purpose of erecting a Y. M. C. A. [illegible]

Advertisements for the week ending Friday night amounted to [illegible] cars, of which [illegible] went to Denver [illegible] to Pueblo and [illegible] to Kansas City.

Aspen is [illegible] making preparations for the State Firemen's tournament which occurs there in August. Prizes aggregating [illegible] [illegible] and dry test have been offered.

Republican Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A conference of republican representatives was held to-night. The subject of discussion was Mills' proposition to vote directly upon his tariff bill or the substitute to be offered by the republicans. It appears the majority of republicans are in favor of joining issues in this way, without going through the tedious and protracted consideration of the bill in committee of the whole for amendment. Some of the members who make up this majority are influenced in the matter by a desire to shorten the session and get home to their constituents before the dog days, while others believe the Mills bill can be defeated on a direct vote. From present indications however, some forty republican members favor consideration of the bill [illegible] minute rule. Their motive is to divide the democracy by offering tempting amendments, or defeat the bill by delay. There was much talk but no action. Western members who participated strenuously persisted in their opposition to the Mills proposition despite all of the arguments of leading republican spirits. The conference lasted until nearly midnight and adjourned to meet again next Tuesday, when an effort to bring recalcitrants into line will be renewed.

Meanwhile a tariff bill has been formulated [illegible] substitute for the [illegible] and it is hardly to be regarded as a final proposition until the party has been united, but some of the leaders express the opinion that this will be effected. It is reported to contain the wool schedules of the 1867 tariff and a free sugar provision, besides the administrative features of the Mills bill.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 19. Money on call easy at 1 per cent; prime paper 4½ to 6½. The stock market to-day was quiet, except in Reading and St. Paul, and though the news of the day was favorable, movements were confined to the smallest limits and left prices within small fractions of last evening's closing prices. Governments dull and steady.

Adams Express	[illegible]	Rock Island	108¾
American Ex.	[illegible]	St. L. & S. F.	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Do. Preferred	[illegible]
C. & A.	[illegible]	Do. Preferred	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	U. P.	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Colo. Coal	[illegible]
East Tenn.	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Iron Silver	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]
Kan. & Tex.	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
M. Pacific	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Sutro	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Ft. Worth & D. C.	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	A., C. & O. Co.	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman P. Car	[illegible]	Pacific 6s of '95	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]

Worst of the Flood Over.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—The river has fallen three and a half inches since last night, and it is now believed the worst of the flood is over. Depots of supplies have been established for relief committees at various points throughout the flooded districts, from which provisions and clothing are being distributed. Investigations made to-day show that previous reports of want and destitution have not been exaggerated. Hundreds of families require immediate assistance.

Suicide of Fred Marsden.

NEW YORK, May 19. Fred Marsden, the well known playwright, was found dead in his room this morning, having committed suicide by closing the windows and turning on the gas. Marsden was one of the most successful playwrights in America, and had an income of about $10,000 a year. He had been despondent for some time.

Verdict Against Huntington.

NEW YORK, May 19. A verdict of $102,000 in favor of David Stewart against C. P. Huntington for non-performance of contract upon the sale of two hundred shares of Central Pacific stock in 1870 has been affirmed by the supreme court.

Lynched by Vigilantes.

WOODWARD, I. T., May 19.—A party of vigilantes captured four men driving a herd of stolen ponies in No Man's Land, Thursday night, and lynched the whole party. Two of them were noted outlaws, known as Chitwood and Dandy Hook. The brothers of Chitwood have declared vengeance.

The Blaine Party.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Letters from Blaine's party in Europe indicate that the ladies will not take the coaching trip in Scotland with the Carnegies. Mrs. Blaine expects to sail for home June 16, accompanied by her daughter, Gail Hamilton and Misses Elkins and Davis.

Whipped by White Caps.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—Smith Hogan, of Spencer county, member of the G. A. R. and a pensioner, was taken to the woods by the "White Cap" Switch committee, a few nights ago and given sixty lashes on the bare back, for alleged wife beating. Hogan was left gagged and tied to a tree.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 10 p. m.
Indications for twenty four hours commencing 7 a. m. Sunday, May 20. For Colorado—Cooler, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

Silk Ribbons.

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, assorted ribbons, (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for bonnet strings, neckwear, scarfs, trimming for hats and dresses, bows, fancy work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain [illegible]

As a special [illegible] house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when [illegible] this [illegible] less than one yard in length [illegible] guaranteed or money [illegible] refunded. Three packages for [illegible] Address London Ribbon Agency, Jersey City, N. J. d 7-1y

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Town and Improvement Co.

Below are a Few of the Properties For Sale:

IMPROVED PROPERTY. — VACANT LOTS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

Elegant Lots in GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS [illegible] Finest natural scenery in [illegible]

Houses Furnished and Unfurnished for Rent.

A team is constantly kept ready to take any parties to any part of the city they may desire to inspect. Call at office [illegible]

Green Mt. Falls Town and Improvement Co.,
No. 112 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

EDGAR HOWBERT & CO.,

Real Estate, Loans & Insurance.

No. 13 North Tejon Street.

When Looking for Bargains in REAL ESTATE do not fail to call at our Office. We have some prices to quote you which are decidedly LOW.

FOR RENT.

Several Nicely Furnished Houses at Prices ranging from $55 to $250 per month.

EDGAR HOWBERT & CO.

FOUNTAIN!

Choice Lots, Nice Location, plenty of Water, in HUTCHIN'S ADDITION. Good investment for anyone.

Lot buyers should not fail to look over THE ROCK ISLAND ADDITION. Location, Size of Lots, Water [illegible] Low Prices considered, best place in the city to invest.

Houses for rent. Choice property for sale in different parts of the city and country.

CURTIS & IRVINE,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
No. 3 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

PERKINS BROS

HAVE ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

FANCY & STAPLE CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE

Table and Pocket Cutlery and Classware.

No. 26 North Tejon Street.

[illegible]

5 Cases Sponges.
3 Kips Chamois Skins,
1 Dozen Bath Brushes.

The above are Found at the Drug Store of MILLER BROTHERS, near the Postoffice. Also

Manitou Waters,
Soda Water, and

MILK SHAKE.

CALL AND SEE.

MILLER BROTHERS,

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. J. HAGERMAN, Vice-President.
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OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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W. H. D. MERRILL,
132 N. TEJON ST.
Practical Plumber & Contractor
FOR STEAM HEATING.
First class work solicited and guaranteed. Telephone No. 63.

H. D. JOHNSON.
Contractor, Builder & Jobber.
725 N. Tejon St.

Lily of the Valley.

[illegible]

F. G. ROWE

Real Estate and Insurance,

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT

UNFURNISHED HOUSES. — FURNISHED HOUSES. — FURNISHED HOUSES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE SPECIAL.

N. NEVADA AVE [illegible]
N. WEBER ST [illegible]
N. WEBER ST. RESIDENCE [illegible]
S. WAHSATCH AVE [illegible]
DALE ST.—Small house [illegible]
N. TEJON ST. RESIDENCE—Seven large rooms and bath [illegible] throughout the house. [illegible] If desired the house can be bought elegantly furnished.
A BARGAIN—In a house and lot on S. Weber st. [illegible]
S. TEJON ST.—New house of 5 rooms, rents well.
N. TEJON ST. [illegible]
N. WEBER ST.—Six rooms [illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE.—Corner residence [illegible]
N. NEVADA AVE [illegible]
N. NEVADA AVE.—Two lots [illegible]
S. WEBER ST. [illegible]

[illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE. [illegible]
WEBER ST. [illegible]
CIMARRON ST.—Five room cottage [illegible]
[illegible] with lawn and fruit.
CIMARRON ST.—Three room cottage, rented [illegible] per month.
N. CASCADE AVE CORNER [illegible]
N. CASCADE AVE.—A few choice vacant lots [illegible]
N. CASCADE AVE CORNER—[illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE.—New frame house [illegible]
A BARGAIN—In a three room house on [illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE CORNER [illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE. [illegible]
[illegible] for sale at a bargain.
NEVADA AVE.—House of [illegible] rooms, suitable for two families. Good cellar; water in two rooms, abundance of closets.

NORTH NEVADA AVENUE

Elegant Private Residence.

[illegible]

Highland Addition.

THIS NEW ADDITION TO OUR GROWING city presents the following advantages to the speculator or to the [illegible] business center [illegible] It is on the capital line of Colorado Springs [illegible] It is only ONE BLOCK from FIVE LARGE HOUSES already built [illegible] can be bought for in the neighborhood equally well located. PRESENT PRICES will hold but a SHORT TIME.

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in both Improved and Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting, or Loaning Money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE, No. 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

JOHN POTTER
Real Estate & Insurance
No. 13 1-2 South Tejon.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Ranch of [illegible] acres, one hour's ride from town. Fine soil; ample ditch rights; [illegible] room house, 2 barns, [illegible] Near railroad station; [illegible] acres growing; [illegible] acres in timothy and clover. This year's crop goes with place if taken soon. To desirable tenant this ranch will be rented for 3 or 5 years at a moderate rent, with privilege of purchase.

COLORADO CITY [illegible] of the town. Lots in [illegible] Addition. Hydrant water in every alley. [illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS.

[illegible] room cottage, two minutes' walk from P. O., on Tejon st. [illegible]
A very choice [illegible] lot on N. Tejon st., below main ditch. [illegible]
Two [illegible] corners in West Colorado Springs [illegible]
One of the finest locations o[illegible] Cheyenne road [illegible]
[illegible] Weber street.
Choice corner lot in West [illegible]
Two elegant lots in West Colorado Springs, southwest [illegible]
The finest half block in West Colorado [illegible]
Seven of the finest lots near the Deaf Mute Institute [illegible]
12 room [illegible]
A very desirable lot on Custer street [illegible]
One of the most valuable corners left in the city [illegible]
Pleasant [illegible] room residence [illegible]
[illegible] North Wahsatch [illegible]
[illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1873.

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In All Parts of the City.

WHITE & HOBBS,
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans,
110 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent.
A Long List of Vacant Lots and Improved Property.
Lots in Boulder Heights Addition No. 4. Fronting on Willamette Av., Monument and St. Vrain Sts. The Choicest Location on our Capitol Hill.

BUY NOW BEFORE THE ADVANCE COMES.

WALL PAPER.

All New Stock and New Patterns.

Fine line of Wall and Ceiling Decorations. Also fine line of Room Mouldings, which will be finished to match the Decorations in the rooms in which they are used.

Paper Hanging, Calcimining, and all branches of HOUSE PAINTING done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

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Grocer,
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[illegible] just received one of the Largest consignments of WALL PAPER that was ever brought to El Paso county at one time, and in order to dispose of [illegible] patrons a share of the profits we have concluded to [illegible] GRAND DRAWING [illegible]

THE FIRST PRIZE— [illegible]
SECOND PRIZE— [illegible]
THIRD PRIZE— [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. CANT & CO., 102 Pike's Peak Ave.

Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

I have received from ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, GOLDEN and DENVER the last week

400 BARRELS OF BEER!

[illegible] CAR LOAD

BEER. — WINES.

[illegible]

Sherry, per gallon ... 1 50

[illegible] delivered daily at same price to any part of the [illegible] 10 dozen pints at special low rates. On hand [illegible] Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors [illegible]

A. STOCKBRIDGE,
Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City, or P. O. Box 81, Colo. Springs.

HENRY LEE W[illegible]
Real Estate & Insur[ance]
Notary Public
COMMISSIONER [illegible]
MONEY [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.
[illegible]

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.
[illegible]

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.
[illegible]

MONUMENT [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible]

TELEPHONE [illegible]
HENRY LEE [illegible]
No. 19 N. Tejon St. [illegible]

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Dr. JOHN CRAN[illegible]
DENTIST.
OFFICE NO. 21 [illegible] Opera House. [illegible]

DR. W. FO[illegible]
DENTIST.
ROOMS IN PREWITT BLOCK [illegible]

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ATTORNEYS-AT-L[AW]
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Civil Engine[er]
Surveys and Estimates for [illegible] Ditches and Roads. Land [illegible] and Mapping.
Office—[illegible] Block, over [illegible]

PEASE & BARB[ER]
ARCHITECTS.
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17 EAST BIJOU ST.

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of these pianos purchased by the New England Conservator[y of] Music, and in daily use at that ins[titution]. Don't fail to examine these pianos wh[ich are] creating such a furore among our musicians. For full information lowest prices, terms, etc., write or call
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City Engineer and County Sur[veyor]
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Surveys made and Estimates [illegible] kinds of surveying work.
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LITERARY TENDENCY. [illegible]

The Great Wreck OUR HATS YOU'LL LIKE! | JOHN [illegible]

N!

SUNDAY Edition | COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. | SUPPLEMENT. |

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MAY [illegible], 188[illegible].

A SPANISH EXECUTION.

Administration of [illegible]

[illegible]

Extreme Punishment [illegible] a Guilty [illegible]

The Murder--The Trial--[illegible] peals to the Queen.

Brotherhood of Peace and Charity-- The Expiatory Chapel.

MADRID, April [illegible]

The crime which has just [illegible] cisca Pozuelo, her lover [illegible] his friend Camarasa [illegible] committed two [illegible] suburb of Madrid called [illegible] inhabited by workmen [illegible] prisoners and vagabonds generally.

Francisca Pozuelo and her husband had often quarrelled. She [illegible] temper and was known to be anything but a faithful wife. She openly visited and was frequently [illegible] company of Cantalejo, himself [illegible] who had been a soldier, having served his [illegible] five years [illegible] companion who had also been a soldier and who was [illegible] uneated, stubborn, passionate, dangerous Castilian of the lowest classes. He gave a good description of his feelings and standard of morality when he confessed during the trial that he had taken part in this crime in consideration of four pesetas, less than a dollar, which his friend Cantalejo had given him. And he added: "But even if he had not offered me anything, that is the sort of job one would always [illegible] to help a friend."

So it came to pass that one fine morning the gendarmes found near the Guindalera the dead and mutilated body of a man who turned out to be the husband of Francisca Pozuelo. He was last seen in her company and that of Cantalejo and Camarasa, upon whom suspicion was at once fixed. The trio were arrested, and after much time and trouble the following narration was drawn from the lips of the murderers.

The husband of Francisca Pozuelo had been led by her to a lonely spot, where the two men and the woman set upon him, knocked him down, and [illegible] whilst Camarasa killed him and afterwards mutilated his body. The woman and her accomplices then returned quietly to their homes and usual occupations. The wife even pretended to be terribly grieved when told that her husband had been found murdered.

The murderers of the Guindalera were brought to trial in Madrid before the criminal court, composed of a presiding judge and two associate justices. Trial by jury will only come into force next autumn, when the law recently passed by the cortes is promulgated. This reform, by the way, has met with much criticism and opposition from politicians and lawyers, who believe that the institution of the jury system will often lead to the miscarriage of justice, as the jurors will be in dread of knife reprisals, especially in Andalusia.

Francisca Pozuelo, Cantalejo and Camarasa were finally sentenced to the "garrote vile" and to pay a fine and the costs of the trial. Months passed [illegible] in appeals to the supreme court, and [illegible] other formalities that the counsel for the defense used in order to gain time so as to reach holy week, when it is customary for the sovereign to grant on Good Friday a few commutations of death sentences. This year Good Friday came and went, and those [illegible] did not appear among the list of the reprieved. Matters began to look ominous. The counsel and friends of the murderers looked to the regent, as it is well known how little she likes capital punishment, especially in the case of women. Dona Christina, begged hard and on several different occasions of Prime Minister Sagasta and his colleagues to find some ground on which she could base a commutation. What moved her majesty most was that both the men had children, and Francisca Pozuelo not only had a child of ten years old, but she had been confined of another child in prison a few months after her crime.

On the day before the execution the regent sent four times for Sagasta and at eleven that night she again called him and the min[illegible] justice to make one last effort. Both [illegible] and his colleague answered that unless the death penalty were abolished altogether the law must take its course in this case. The queen then burst into tears and said that at any rate she would undertake to provide for the education and maintenance of the children of Pozuelo and Camarasa, who would be orphans and destitute. All this had such an effect on the [illegible] that she was very ill all night and the day after the execution she [illegible] receive any visitors [illegible]

Early on the morning [illegible] vious to the execution there was [illegible] than usual animation in the [illegible]

[illegible] Four women [illegible] But the [illegible] the prison [illegible]

The governor of the prison and members of [illegible] gave Pozuelo [illegible] her to the [illegible] where the condemned [illegible] All standing, the clergy rapidly read the sentence and waited while the wretched woman leaned sobbing on the female warden [illegible] asked her to sign the sentence and did so tremulously, then the judge proceeded to several gentlemen who stood apart, wearing the insignia and emblems of the ancient Brotherhood of Peace and Charity, whose melancholy duty it has been since the middle ages to take charge of criminals during the 24 hours previous to execution and to bury them afterwards.

This order is composed of men of all ages and of different social rank who perform this pious and terrible mission with great tact and kindness. On this occasion several noblemen, the most popular impresario of the Madrid theatrical world and two great lawyers were disguised under the humble cloak of a Hermano de Paz y Caridad. To them the judge said solemnly: "Brothers, I commit to you the culprit Francisca Pozuelo. So will convey her to the chapel and guard her there until ye hand her over to the arm of justice."

Assisted by the brothers, the female warders and the chaplains, Francisca Pozuelo, sobbing and in hysterics, was carried down stairs to a sort of little room that had been prepared for her, close to the altar which stands in the centre of the prison. All around were the fan-shaped galleries of closed and silent cells, four tiers one above the other, and right in front was a wooden platform leading to the only place of egress. Beyond this door, in the yard and close to the outer wall of the prison, the scaffold had been raised for the morrow's treble execution. The penal code of Spain still enacts that the condemned shall thus remain for 24 hours in a [illegible] "capilla ardente," to prepare for death. A very few years ago they had to be in "capilla" three whole days and nights, with this result that in most cases they reached the gallows either absolutely stupefied with the agony of fear or in a state of prostration verging on coma. Sometimes criminals have gone stark mad under this ordeal.

Francisca was confined in a small square room containing a bed, chairs, a table on which candles were burning, and a crucifix. Restoratives were on hand. There were constantly in attendance the female warders, one or two [illegible] Brothers of Peace. Francisca was able to hear the cries and oaths of her accomplices, who were in another part of the capilla. The unfortunate woman was in such a state that it was with difficulty that she was induced to take any food. She obediently prayed, confessed, made her will and took communion at the hands of the priests. She often spoke of her last child, and was much moved when told that the queen would have it taken care of.

When the judge and officials went to the cells of the male prisoners to tell them that no hope remained, and that they must go to the fatal capilla, they found Camarasa [illegible] ready. He [illegible] his sentence and without offering any opposition allowed the irons to be riveted on his ankles and the handcuffs on his wrists. He then walked without assistance to the chapel, heard mass, [illegible] Returned to the chaplains, and conversed with the officials. It was only towards evening that he began to show signs of despair.

But when Cantalejo's cell door was opened, he was found to be still in bed. [illegible] his head he cried out fiercely: "This the way you have deceived me with hopes of pardon. Is this your justice?" He refused to get up and [illegible] like a tiger with five strong [illegible] before he could be overpowered [illegible] accompanied with [illegible] before he was handcuffed [illegible] Next he refused to

[illegible] appalling [illegible] left [illegible] and cries, passionate calls for their child, and for [illegible] confessions of guilt and [illegible] the abject helplessness of Francisca [illegible]

The chief actor in the murder, Camarasa, began also at nightfall to show symptoms of fear and dejection. But the priests came to his support and he was soon quieted.

Cantalejo, the lover of Francisca, retained all his arrogance to the end. He even slept a few hours until, at half past two in the morning, the chaplains awoke the three convicts to make them hear several masses before the execution.

It was a solemn sight in the lofty nave of the prison when the priests began to say the first mass. The tall tapers on the altar, the dim lights of the three extemporised capillas, the side lights, cast their pale, lurid glare over the great bare walls and windows, and over the doors behind which 1400 prisoners were sleeping or perhaps listening, as all knew of the fast approaching execution. The officials, the priests, the devoted Brothers of Peace and Charity, the governor of the prison, the doctors and warders, all uncovered, some kneeling, some standing, were the only persons, save a privileged few, myself being of the number, who witnessed this strange, weird, solemn ceremony of the last rites of the church of Rome consoling three criminals about to appear before their maker.

Francisca Pozuelo confessed and took the sacrament and Camarasa did the same. At last a venerable old prison chaplain made a decisive appeal to the hardened heart of Cantalejo, and after some hesitation he consented to confess his sins, was shriven, and reconciled to the church some time before sunrise.

The faint morning dawned brightly, and the sun rose upon a cloudless sky, a fresh breeze blowing straight from the Guadarrama mountains, as the people of Madrid and country folk began to assemble around the great prison. They came pouring in unceasingly in long files from the avenues of the suburb and directed their steps to the side of the walls where the scaffold could be seen with its three grim black posts and a bench in front of each one.

The gendarmes and squadrons of cavalry had much trouble in keeping the crowd at proper distance, and the dull roar of the multitude of voices without could be heard everywhere inside the prison. At about seven o'clock, a regiment of chasseurs came up at a brisk step, its band playing a lively march to the very doors of the prison much to the surprise of the spectators and authorities, who requested the commanding officer to stop his musicians. But the order was given too late for the strains of the merry, tinging notes had been heard by the three convicts in their capilla, and naturally reawakened hope.

At six a. m. the executioner came to superintend the last toilet of the prisoners. The Castilian Jack Ketch and his assistant are in the habit of asking those condemned to death to forgive them before being robed for the scaffold. So the executioner kneels before the convict and says: "Ave Maria Purissima, my brother in Christ, thou knowest the [illegible] the hangman. Dost thou forgive me?" Then with the assistance of the Brothers of Peace and Charity he places on each man or woman a sort of robe in black [illegible] with broad sleeves, which is very much like a judge's gown. On the head of the men is [illegible] has a yellow cross in front and on the head of the woman a woolen handkerchief, also adorned with a yellow cross. Then the prisoner's arms are tightly pinioned to the body at the elbows and irons fastened around the ankles so as to permit the taking of only short steps. And now the poor souls are forced to remain a whole hour in the capilla while the priests recite aloud the rosary and the prayers for the dying. Before the end of this terrible delay [illegible] unnerved and [illegible] and stupefied as Camarasa. The woman

[illegible] Finally he announced that all was ready, the doors of the prison yard were opened. The [illegible] priest of the prison [illegible] led the lugubrious procession, bearing aloft a crucifix. A couple of priests followed. Then came Cantalejo, who had to be almost carried [illegible] More priests followed, praying aloud [illegible] was soon placed on the [illegible] little bench in front of the posts, the [illegible] was fixed round his bare throat, a cap drawn over his face, and the executioner and his aid quickly stepped behind ready to give the iron bar the twist that instantly crushes the prisoner's neck between the ring and post. The signal for the executioner to do his duty is when the [illegible] reach to the credo, the words: "I believe in God, in Jesus Christ, His only Son our Lord." Camarasa alone consented to repeat the words after the priest.

In less than four minutes after he appeared on the scaffold the first victim was dispatched and a second group of priests and brothers brought Cantalejo to the next bench, close to the now lifeless body of his accomplice. Cantalejo refused to listen to the priest and said to the executioner, whom he had met before: "Ah, Pepe, I never thought you would have to do this for me. Pray be quick about it."

The woman who had asked to be executed last was literally carried up the steps of the scaffold and seated almost senseless. When she was deserted by the crowd, a low murmur was heard from below.

The whole tragic affair had lasted about 13 minutes; and the executioners who was the last person to leave the scaffold, now uncovered the faces of the three bodies in order to let the crowd gaze at their disfigured features until one hour before sunset. Thousands of people went during the day to get a glimpse of this awful sight, and at about half past five the Brothers of Peace and Charity, in stately procession, with a priest and acolytes bearing a cross, reappeared on the scaffold, unfastened the bodies and laid them in three coffins which they carried on to the last resting place in the corner of the large new cemetery reserved for dead criminals, or, as they say in Castilian, Los ajusticiados. The first mass said for the repose of the souls was paid for by the judges and public prosecutor, who participated in their trial, and all of whom were present at the final ceremony.

A. E. HOUGHTON.

Madrid Correspondent of the London Standard.

Brazilian Emancipation.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The following particulars of the new law abolishing slavery in Brazil have been received: All emancipated negroes now on coffee plantations are required to remain there until the next coffee crop is gathered; but in the meantime they are to receive a small rate of wages from their former owners and shall not be locked up in their quarters as formerly. The former owners receive no compensation for the liberated slaves. Nearly a million and a half of slaves are liberated by the new law. In recognition of this enlightened measure, removing the last stain of slavery from the new world, the pope has sent a golden rose to the princess regent of Brazil.

Slashing the Judge.

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., May 19.—The rulings of Judge Cunningham in the Johnson county circuit court yesterday were unsatisfactory to Attorney A. P. McKinnon who took exception to them. He [illegible] and when the judge fined him $50 a dispute followed, during which McKinnon cut the judge about the face and neck several times with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. McKinnon was arrested. The town is greatly excited over the affair.

A Fenian Plot.

LONDON, May 19.—The Central News announces that it is officially informed that the police have received news of Clan Na Gael plotting, which contemplates the commission of a crime similar to the tragedy of Phoenix park. The police for some time have watched the movements of Thomas Brennan and found him conferring with a man named Walsh, who afterwards made a pretence of going to America to see Brennan and really did sail for Havre, ostensibly to take a steamer for New York. But after reaching Havre he went to Paris where he has been living under an assumed name. The police are closely watching men supposed [illegible] Further details of the plot are promised.

THE PARISIAN PRESS.

[illegible] Literary [illegible]

Organs of the [illegible] Monarchy [illegible] the Political Parties.

Sketches of Some of the Most Noted Parisian Journalists.

PARIS, May [illegible]

[illegible] In other countries journalism is a [illegible] Here it is [illegible] And none [illegible] on current events [illegible] in the public prints. [illegible] academic [illegible] connected with the daily newspapers [illegible]

The great Catholic organ of France is the Univers. The late M. Louis Veuillot [illegible] journalists of his day [illegible] no longer there [illegible] which he made a power in the conservative and monarchical world. His successor and brother, Eugene Veuillot, does not hold so vigorous a pen, but he is a good business man, and under his administration the Univers has not lost any of its readers nor any of its absolutist tone, either. In a word, the Univers is devoted to the pope, whether the Vatican be occupied by a Pius IX. or a Leo XIII.

One of the best organs of the Count of Paris is the ancient Gazette de France, whose [illegible] is M. Gustave Janicot. He has always been connected with this journal and has filled almost every position on its staff, until to-day he is its editor-in-chief, its owner and its soul. M. Janicot makes no pretension to literary tastes or polished style; but he has a wonderfully clear head for politics, and therein lies his strength and excellence as an editor.

But the real organ of Orleanism is the Soleil, with M. Edouard Herve at its head. M. Herve was a brilliant student at the Lycee Henri IV., where he graduated with honors, and at the famous Superior Normal school he also took a high stand. But his political education was obtained in the best of all schools, in the public life of the period in which were moulded the political ideas of Prevost-Paradol, Thiers and Guizot. At the very start M. Herve was looked upon as a master of style. He took as model the most refined of Attics, those who consider as superfluous ornaments all rhetorical figures and comparisons. He is clear, precise and courteous in his editorials. His pen has never been guilty of gross personalities. In fact, M. Herve is a born diplomat, and has honored the French press by his diplomatic qualities. I am convinced, however, that this [illegible] always regretted his being only a journalist. Even his recent admission to the society of the choice spirits of the French academy has not entirely comforted this man, who has always longed to be an actor on the public stage and not simply a chronicler of the doings and sayings of other actors.

The fashionable organ of Orleanism is the Gaulois, edited by M. Arthur Meyer, who has been justly dubbed a "society man." The height of his ambition is to be irreproachably dressed, to go to parties and to see his name printed in the [illegible] or other social gathering. An Israelite, M. Meyer might have succeeded in the special fields so often monopolized by his race. He might have been a banker, or actor, or musician, where Jews excel. But his aim was quite different, and not less difficult. When a youth he exclaimed one day: "I shall be a gentleman of society. I shall force my way into the most carefully guarded drawing rooms. I shall be the equal of princes. I shall kiss the hand of duchesses. I shall be on intimate terms with the greatest houses of the Faubourg Saint Germain. In a word I shall be the Beau Brummel of [illegible]"

And he has succeeded in this youthful ambition. He has even done more than he ever dreamed of doing. Arthur Meyer has not only [illegible] a perfect gentleman [illegible] he not only speaks and writes the French of the noblemen of the regime and of the aristocracy of to-day, but he has built up a newspaper that may be considered the organ of this elegant world in which he loves to move.

The famous Figaro has found the Gaulois a formidable rival, in the drawing rooms and chateaux of France. But nothing can check the prosperity of the creation of the late M. de Villemessant, whose [illegible] lieutenants, MM. Francis Magnard, Perivier and de Rodays, carry on the [illegible]

M. Magnard [illegible] mouthpiece of the Figaro and almost every day publishes in its columns [illegible] of clearness and conciseness, sparkling with irony. Good sense is the [illegible] characteristic of [illegible] M. Magnard is an [illegible] reader, a walking encyclopedia [illegible] history [illegible] politics. If he has become [illegible] master of condensation [illegible] while wishing to be concise he has a vast deal to say.

M. Magnard has not abandoned the [illegible] policy which has characterized the Figaro from the start. M. de Villemessant, although a legitimist, opened the columns of the Figaro to all conservative opinions. M. Magnard, a moderate republican, does the same. Leaders of the most opposite parties [illegible] their manifestoes to M. Magnard. Prince Napoleon, when he speaks, does so through the Figaro. In the same journal appear the [illegible] utterances of the friends of the Orleans princes. Even republicans, provided their ideas are moderate and sensible, provided they have something new and striking to say, are sure to receive a warm welcome in the editorial rooms of the Rue Drouot.

Half way between the journals of the right and those of the left may be placed the Constitutionnel of M. des Houx, the [illegible] of M. Henri Durand-Morimbau. He was once a college professor and early became an ardent Catholic and royalist. It was at Chambery, at the Marquis Costa de Beauregard's, that the future journalist became intimate with Bishop Dupanloup, and began to write for the Catholic daily press. At one time M. des Houx was more papistic than the pope and more royalistic than the Count de Chambord. Always very independent in character, never hesitating to speak his mind, Leo XIII., who invited him to Rome and placed him at the head of the organ of the Vatican, soon found that he had caught a Tartar in the person of a veritable *enfant terrible*. M. des Houx soon got in hot water at the Italian capital. The pope shut the door in his face, while King Humbert [illegible] him into prison. Disgusted naturally with [illegible] theocracy and royalty, M. des Houx turned his back on both and came over to the republic; in a word, he may be called a real burner of ships.

The Journal des Debats is the most academic of Parisian dailies. Great attention is given to refined style. The favorite topics discussed in its columns are politics, sociology, science, literature and the classics. In politics it is republican, on the verge of becoming Orleanist. Its most famous writer is John Lemoinne, of the French senate and the French Academy. Born at London, there is an English flavor in all that he writes. His best articles sparkle like toasts on the other side of the channel. M. Lemoinne has, in short, introduced into French speech the most precious qualities of the English mind. This outspoken journalist never opens his mouth in the senate chamber. I do not think that he has ever been seen in the tribune. The only time he made a speech was when he was "received" by the academy, and this speech read like one of his poorer articles.

M. Lemoinne also writes on politics in the Matin, one of the youngest and most original of French journals. The editor of the Matin is M. Alfred Edwards, an intelligent Englishman, born at Constantinople, who has succeeded in acclimating in France many of the most striking features of English and American journalism, special attention being given to telegraphic news and sensational reporting.

One of the most original features of the Matin is its corps of political writers. Each morning it publishes a leader signed by a well known name selected from the various political parties. Thus, one morning it is the independent conservative republican, Jules Simon, who airs his views, followed the next day by the out-and-out royalist of the Gaulois, M. Cornely. On the following morning it is the Orleanist republican, John Lemoinne, the senator, or the opportunist republican, Emmanuel Arene, the deputy, who has his say.

Two other members of the Matin staff call for mention—M. Jules Delafosse and M. Rane.

M. Delafosse represents Calvados in the chamber of deputies and the university of France in journalism. He like so many other of our ablest newspaper men, is a graduate of the Superior Normal school. At the chamber he has made foreign affairs his specialty and, although his voice is weak, when he speaks from the tribune his words are heard by every foreign office in Europe. M. Delafosse began public life as an Orleanist, but is now an imperialist and may end a moderate republican.

In reading the articles of M. Rane you would never imagine that their author had been condemned to death for participation in the commune. Before the war of 1870 M. Rane became known by his Diable a Quatre, a sort of rival of Rochefort's Lanterne, and during the commune he was one of the mayors of Paris. But when the tragic end came he escaped to Brussels, whence, after the amnesty bill was carried, he returned to his dear Boulevards [illegible] the intimate friend of Gambetta and consequently an ardent opportunist, but not of the present Jules Ferry stamp. [illegible] French politics at his fingers' ends, so that his newspaper articles are perfect marvels of political erudition. Although no longer a deputy he exercises through his newspaper writings a strong influence at the Palais Bourbon, where he is often seen in the lobbies, arguing with as much effect as if he were on the floor of the house.

M. Adrien Hebrard, editor of the famous Temps, resembles M. Rane in many particulars. Judged by the dignified austere columns of his journal you might imagine M. Hebrard to be a tall gentleman, perhaps a blonde with chill manners, circumspect, dogmatic, with a pair of gold spectacles across his nose, a conservative in politics and a Methodist in religion. But he is nothing of the kind. The real editor of the Temps is a fat little man, good natured, bustling, gasconading, enjoying society, sceptical, alert, witty. He has separated himself into two distinct parts. The amusing and piquant side of him appears in the senate, of which he is a member, and is seen by his friends, the other, austere and grave, he reserves for the readers of the Temps.

The Temps has the widest columns, the broadest pages and the largest number of subscribers of any other evening paper published in Paris. It offers its readers more variety, too. Its telegrams, correspondence, editorials and *chroniques* are of the highest order.

It is in the pages of the Temps that M. Francisque Sarcey, the "prince of dramatic critics," prints his remarkable series of weekly theatrical reviews. Sarcey is, perhaps, the most characteristic of Parisian journalists. He is a most prolific writer, his productions finding their way into a prodigious number of republican dailies. Everybody knows him by sight, this rotund little man, with florid rubicund face, rosy cheeks and snow besprinkled hair. He is a charming conversationalist, a clever author, an amusing, familiar, and learned *chroniqueur*. He never misses a first night, lectures once a week on some literary topic, hates priests and priestcraft. In a word, Francisque Sarcey is one of the most Parisian of journalists and one of the most original of Parisians.

M. Sarcey also writes regularly in the Republique Francaise, the paper founded by Gambetta and edited to-day by one of his young and brilliant disciples, M. Joseph Reinach. The staff of writers of this organ of opportunism is composed in the main of ex-cabinet ministers or of future cabinet ministers. M. Reinach, who has wealth, is elegant in dress, manner and literary style. His newspaper is academic, scholastic even, and is read by politicians, but never opened by the people.

The Siecle, on the contrary, used to be found in all tap rooms. But to-day the tap rooms, which have been on the increase of late, are more numerous than the readers of the Siecle. The one sou papers, which have also grown in numbers, have dealt another hard blow to the better class of journals. The Siecle has suffered thereby. But M. Phillippe Jourde's daily is well edited and read by an influential class.

M. Magnier's Evenement is remarkable for two things: it has always been opposed to *scrutin de liste*, the whole department voting for a single list of deputies, and in favor of the district system; and it has been a sort of nursery of *chroniqueurs*, who have won laurels in French journalism and thus reflected honor on the newspaper in which their first effusions appeared.

The France owes its reputation and early success to Girardin, whom its present editor, M. Charles Lalou, cannot be said, of course, to equal. It is noted to-day for being General Boulanger's ablest supporter.

M. Charles Laurent and his Paris are best known at present for the fearless way in which they attacked M. Daniel Wilson, and brought to light the recent political scandals.

M. Charles Laurent found an able ally in Mr. Portales, editor of the Dix-neuvieme Siecle, who has the most American looking and American edited paper in Paris. As regards the reporting, the telegraphic matter and the make-up of the page, M. Portales has taken the transatlantic journal as his model. Nor does M. Portales limit his American notions to innovations in journalism. He is also one of the most pronounced advocates of the introduction into France of the political institutions of the United States.

Among the best known contributors to M. Laurent's journal is M. Henry Fouquier, who writes at least fifteen hundred lines a day, who sends "copy" to seven or eight Parisian papers, and, in addition, is the active correspondent of several provincial and foreign sheets. Notwithstanding this vast amount of work, M. Fouquier's composition is elegant and interesting, and shows no trace of hasty preparation.

Victor Hugo's organ was the Rappel. It still exists under the direction of his faithful devotees, M. Auguste Vacquerie, the talented dramatist; M. Edouard Lockroy, the deputy, minister and stepfather of the poet's grandchildren; and M. Paul Meurice, who is also a playwrite of repute.

I have space only to mention the Petit Journal with its million readers; the Intransigeant, edited by the famous Henri Rochefort; the socialistic Cri du Peuple, with Mme. Severine at its head, and in whose columns Louise Michel publishes her wild lucubrations; and the Cocarde, the youngest member of the Parisian press, the violent organ of Boulanger and Boulangism, edited by Georges La Bruyere, until recently connected with the Cri du Peuple.

COUNT PAUL VASILI.

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[illegible] akes for honor, truth and manli- | hanli. Minn [illegible] Mrs. T. B. L[illegible] Dickin[illegible] | MATTHEW KENNEDY, Secretary. | [illegible] ing and Embroidery. Would be pleased to have the ladies give [illegible] a call. | ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary | [illegible] | J. H. Drinkwater, Esq., Denver. Hon. Charles E. Gast, Pueblo. | A. H. Moulton, Esq., [illegible] John E. Golding, Esq., Rocky Ford, Colo.

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THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

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THE CRYPTOGRAM.

Ignatius Donnelly's Book Issued at Last.

A WORK OF GREAT INTEREST

Did Shaxpur or Francis Bacon Write Shakespeare?

Preliminary Sketches—The Wonderful Scholar Bacon—The Illiterate Stratford Family—How Did Sh-k-sp-r-e Spell His Name?—His Daughters—Learning of the Plays—Law of the Play—Course of the Discussion—How Ignatius Donnelly Exhausts the Subject.

Very truly, Ignatius Donnelly

In the latter part of the sixteenth century two great lights suddenly blazed out in the galaxy of British intellects. So far did they surpass all who went before, that each is taken as the founder of a new system, both as the beginners of a new era. So great have they seemed to all who have come after that comparison is considered high praise. So far did they outshine all contemporaries in their several lines, that those are for the most part only quoted as witnesses to these two; and while the time abounded in heroes, statesmen, scientists and explorers, these two gave it that distinctive glory which still attaches to the Elizabethan age. These men were a certain dramatist, whose name is in dispute, but usually printed "Shakespeare," and Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam and Viscount of St. Albans. Comes now the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and offers to prove that these two were one; that "Shakespeare" is a nom de plume, adopted in mild burlesque of a certain witty actor and stage manager; that the authorship of the plays was concealed for political reasons, and thus the ignorant actor has been credited with the philosopher's work. It is as if we should place Pike's [illegible] of Samson to the muscles and stature of Goliah. If we must add the greatest philosopher down to that time to the greatest dramatist of all time, the colossal intellect thus evoked overpowers the common mind, and we can only remit the explanation to the philosophy of miracles.

Let us, therefore, examine Mr. Donnelly's argument carefully, and add to it what others have discovered, for the theory is no new thing. For nearly half a century it has been gaining adherents; at least 250 books and pamphlets thereon have been issued, and literary men are already ranged in two hostile camps—the Baconians and Shakspearians. This article is merely an attempt to present the evidence in compact form, and point out the strongest and weakest counts in Mr. Donnelly's plea, just issued.

THE CONTRASTED TWO.

No two men could differ more widely than the known philosopher and the supposed dramatist. Lord Bacon was nobly born, rich (except during one period of his life) and learned beyond all men of his time, a refined courtier, a profound lawyer and an able judge, an aristocrat in politics and a life long companion of noblemen and the adherents of royalty. Of the supposed dramatist the exact reverse was true in every respect until the middle or latter part of his life, when he had gained fame and fortune. The contrasted evidence is amazing and startlingly suggestive. Of Lord Bacon we know as much as of any man in English history. He was born at York house, in the Strand, London, Jan. 22, 1561, and died at Highgate, April 9, 1626. His father was a baronet, Sir Nicholas Bacon; his mother of noble blood and extraordinary talents. The few specimens extant of her letters are perfect models of graceful and classical English. The style is noticeably "Shakespearian." She adopted Puritan views, and her letter warning her sons, Francis and Anthony, against the theatre, bears a striking similarity to passages in the great dramas. Francis was precocious and his health was delicate. At 8 years of age he read the books usually perused by his parents; at 11 he produced an essay on the laws of the imagination; at 12 he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, whence he graduated with high honors, and at the age of 16 he issued a protest against the philosophy of Aristotle, then preferred at the college, and against the general system of teaching. "They learn nothing," he said, "except to believe. They are like a becalmed ship; they move but by the wind of other men's breath and have no oars of their own to steer withal." From childhood he was polite and witty.

"How old are you, my pretty boy?" asked Queen Elizabeth when his mother brought him to court.

"Two years younger than your majesty's happy reign," replied the witty little courtier.

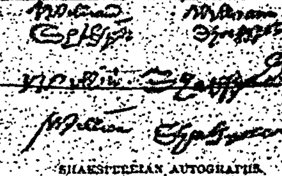
He read all the Greek and Latin authors critically, spoke French and Italian, and had some knowledge of Danish and German. He traveled on the continent of Europe, studied in Paris, read law two years, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. At 23 he was made counsel extraordinary to the queen; at 32 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and devoted himself to a reform of the laws. Subsequently he was special counsel to King James I; then solicitor general, attorney general, and finally lord high chancellor. In 1618 he was created Baron Verulam, and in 1621 Viscount of St. Albans.

We turn now to the alleged dramatist, and are at once almost lost in obscurity. At first view he would seem no more a real historical person than Romulus or Agamemnon. We know that there is a name, "Shakespeare," attached to immortal works, from which we form exalted conceptions of the author, and a portrait accompanying the works, which is admitted to be an "improvement" or flattering imitation of a very different picture. We also know that there was an individual whose name bore a very slight similarity to the other in sound, and a closer resemblance in spelling; that he came at an early age from Stratford-on-Avon, lived thirty years in London, grew very rich as manager of a theatre, returned to his native place and spent his few remaining years in easy living, diversified by some rather discreditable actions. But that individual's real name we cannot know, since the few of his relatives who could write spelled it in at least fifty five different ways, from Jacquespere, Shakspere and Jaxpyre, through the slow evolution of Shaxper, Shaxpyre, Shackspere and Shaxpeir, down to Shakspeer and finally Shakspere, at which it rested during the later years of William Shakspere, after he had tried thirteen different ways of spelling it, only to make its final change some time after his death into "Shakespeare," when his heirs claimed the honor of the dramatic authorship and it was asserted that the family had been founded by a noted warrior who was knighted for his bravery with the spear. And, finally, there is some evidence that the original was the Norman nick name, for a peasant, Jacques Pierre, which was pronounced Zhackspair and meant "Jack Peter."

For information of this William Shaxper or Shakspere we turn first to the public and official annals of the time and find not a line. We turn next to the letters and other productions of eminent men of the time, and it was indeed an age of greatness. There were Robert Earl of Essex, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Cecil Lord Burleigh, Nicholas, Anthony and Francis Bacon, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Henry Wotton and Sir Philip Sidney, with Walsingham, Coke, Camden, Hooker, Drake, Inigo Jones and all that brilliant galaxy of warriors, scholars and navigators, who only began their career in the reign of Elizabeth and became noted in that of James, and therefore must have been for a short time contemporary with William Shakspere. The literature still extant as made by these men is voluminous; yet in all of it there is no reference to the man, and very little in [illegible] as due to their preoccupation in other affairs and turn to the poets and other writers of the time. Here we find a few, very few, references to William Shakspere as a genial fellow, a boon companion at a supper and abounding in wit and humor. But one of all [illegible], however, the noted Ben Jonson, left any testimony implying that William Shakspere was a man of great talents. To sum up: All we really know of the man was gathered after his death by visitors to Stratford-on-Avon. Seven years after the death of Shakspere appeared the first complete edition of "Shakespeare," called the edition of 1623; then the reporters of the day went to Stratford and hunted up the particulars, and what they reported, and their successors have discovered, sums up substantially as follows:

THE SH-K-SP-R-S OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Stratford-on-Avon was one of the dirtiest towns in England at a period when the filthiness of common life was indescribable. Night travel in the streets was made dangerous by deep and muddy puddles, and the people utilized them for manure [illegible]. When the "reform movement" set in an alderman and several prominent citizens, including one of the Shaxpers, were prosecuted for making manure heaps in front of their doors. The dwellings generally were dark and noisome. In one of the best of those William Shakspere was born, in April, 1564, and in a much more elegant one, called New Place, he died, April 23, 1616. His father, John Shaxpur, or Shaxper, or Shakspere, could not write, but was a fairly well to do citizen;



SHAKSPEREAN AUTOGRAPHS.

his mother was equally uneducated, most of his relatives the same, and his own daughter Judith, at the age of 27, could not sign her name. When William was but 15 years old his father became a bankrupt. William worked successfully as butcher and wool stapler till the age of 18, when he was compelled to marry Anne Hathaway, 8 years older than himself. Their first child was born a few weeks after, and their twins, Hamnet and Judith, some two years after. The young husband and father became rather dissolute; was prosecuted and whipped for stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, and took revenge by circulating a coarse piece of poetry ridiculing the magistrate, for which he was so threatened that at the age of 21 he fled to London. There he lived a short time by the humblest occupations, then became an actor, and very soon after appeared the first, and perhaps the finest, of the Shakespearian plays.

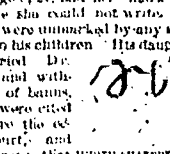
And here we are face to face with the first great mystery.

If Shakspere wrote "Shakespeare," then we must believe that the illiterate village boy advanced in two or three years to the capacity of producing dramas which sweep the whole gamut of human feeling, rise to the heights of learning and go down to the depths of mental and moral philosophy, display a knowledge of courtly life and gentle manners equal to that of Raleigh and an insight into the principles of law almost rivaling Coke, at the same time that they show a command of Latin derivatives never in any other case gained except by a severe classical training, a smoothness of versification no other poet has attained without years of application and an insight into the workings of the human heart never granted to any other writer. It almost surpasses the power of human credulity. It is perhaps possible to accept it as a fact without invoking miracle as the explanation; but we need not wonder that many thousand thoughtful men disbelieve it.

This is the first and greatest mystery, and the second is like unto it, namely—Why did William Shakspere, if the great dramatist, suddenly cease to write at the very time Lord Bacon was promoted to high office, retire to Stratford and never mention his immortal works? As we have seen, the first plays appeared almost as soon as the youth became an actor, though there is evidence that plays very similar in character and title had been shown in London before Shakspere arrived there. Before 1593 appeared seven plays and two poems, all these before William Shakspere was 30 years old! Between the latter date and 1600 appeared thirteen more plays, and thus they continued to appear till Bacon was promoted—then Shakspere went to Stratford. As manager of the theatre in London he had acquired a great fortune; we should presume, therefore, that he would thereafter lead the life of a retired scholar, and his mansion be the resort of learned men. Nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he engaged in the brewing business, loaned small sums on ironclad mortgages, pursued debtors with merciless severity, in one instance suing a man for two shillings, indulged various vices, contracted (according to one of his cotemporaries) a loathsome disease, and finally died in a fever produced by a long debauch and the accompanying exposure. In all England the utmost research has failed to produce a scrap of his writing except five signatures, none of these had any connection with literature, nor is there any proved copy of anything he wrote in which he referred to "Shakespeare's" dramas. He made a will in which he mentions all his petty household stuff, his bowls, his breeches and his second best bed, but in it there is no word referring to his books, no mention of his plays or any claim to copyright, not one allusion to his possible fame. Did ever great scholar or writer make a will without such reference?

Well might Ralph Waldo Emerson say, "I cannot marry the facts to his verse."

The continued history of his family greatly adds to the mystery. His daughter Judith, at the age of 27, had her "mark" certified to because she could not write. His parents' graves were unmarked by any stone and unknown to his children. His daughter Susanna married Dr. Hall in haste, and without publication of banns, for which they were cited to appear before the ecclesiastical court, and were able to prove that the haste was at least advisable.



JUDITH SHAKSPERE'S MARK.

A little later the doctor sued two neighbors for libel, in that they had reported bad conduct in his wife; and as there is no record of a verdict, lawyers have thought that the case was compromised. Dr. Hall was a busy and careful man. He kept a voluminous diary of his patients, his life and his many interests, which is still extant, and has been greatly searched by scholars, but it contains nothing to give claims to any rights in "Shakespeare." In the next generation the family became extinct, the grandchildren dying childless; the property, the little that was left, went to collateral heirs, and the family dropped into its original obscurity. That out of such a family should suddenly have risen the greatest genius of earth, descended from a long line of peasants and boors; that he should have lived such a life, died such a death, left daughters uneducated and taken no thought for his fame, is of course possible; but it is against all experience.

INTERNAL EVIDENCES.

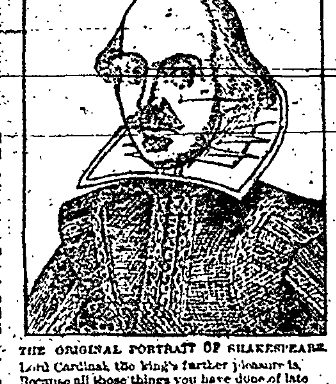
1. The plots of many of the plays are from Latin, Greek and Italian authors, and whole lines and paragraphs are almost literal translations from the obscure classics. The ready explanation was that the unlearned Shakspere obtained his knowledge from translations, but recent research has a conclusive negative in this; many of these works had not then been translated into English, and at least one of them is not translated yet. More convincing still: in those cases where an English translation was then extant the author of "Shakespeare" has rejected the style and words of the translation, and reproduced in his drama a literal rendering of the original, thus proving that he had not only read it, but had it inwrought into the very texture of his mind. Even the so-called mistakes of "Shakespeare" often prove to be classical. Thus, in "Antony and Cleopatra" Charmian proposes a game of billiards. In the ordinary reader this excites a smile. But the encyclopedic brain that produced "Shakespeare" knew the curious fact—not one man in a million knows it now—that the game of billiards antedates Cleopatra. In another place is a reference to "Adonis' Gardens," of which the learned Richard Grant White says: "No mention of any such gardens in the classic writings is known to scholars." But James D. Butler has found the passage in the "Phædrus" of Plato, used exactly as in Shakespeare.

2. The author makes a word wherever he needs it, makes it generally from a Latin root and invariably follows the best rules of derivation, and gives the word its radical meaning. Of many hundred such words the reader familiar with "Shakespeare" will readily recall these: Deracinate, ribbous, cautelous, armipotent, evitate, appertainancy, [illegible] and propinquity. [illegible] not the coinage of a man who knew the Latin authors only in translations.

3. The author of "Shakespeare" was a profound lawyer. And his law was not like that of Charles Reade or Wilkie Collins, crammed for the particular case, not even like that of Samuel Warren, whose "Ten Thousand a Year" is evidently written by a lawyer and yet contains some very bad law; on the contrary, it is the condensed excellency of the common law of England as it stood at the accession of James I, and so thoroughly absorbed into the writer's mind that even in sportive love scenes or keen ridicule he makes no mistake. This point was lately submitted to a few able lawyers in England, and their decision was that in all the court scenes and law phrases of "Shakespeare" there was but one departure from the actual law; that in the "Merchant of Venice." We can readily see how the [illegible] of the dramatic situation compelled the author to depart from the correct rule in that case, for it would have been a very flat contradiction if Antony had asked relief in equity from his bond. Authors who dip into law run into danger; unless well read in the science they are certain to blunder. But even in the most careless allusions, or love scenes, the great dramatist employs the technical terms of law in their strict meaning and preserves the delicate distinctions between purchase and descent, heirs of the blood and collaterals, indictment and presentation, burgage tenure, fees and gavelkind, reversion and recovery. Observe the legal terms, as we have capitalized them, in this love scene:

A Contract of Eternal Bond of love,
Confirmed by Mutual Joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by Interchangement of your rings,
And all the ceremony of this Compact
Sealed in my function by my Testimony.
—Twelfth Night, v, 1.

How many students of Blackstone, Coke or Mansfield, at the end of a two years' course could state the law of constructive treason as clearly as Suffolk (in "Henry VIII") states it in this passage:



THE ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE.

Lord Cardinal, the king's farther pleasure is,
Because all those things you have done of late
By your power legatine within this kingdom
Fall into the compass of a præmunire,
That therefore such a writ be sued against you:
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Chattels and whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. This is my charge.

Stranger still, when a case is disputed in any of the plays, the dramatist lays down the law as it was in the last preceding reports of the higher courts, even when that had changed the previous law or the popular conception of it. Thus the grave digger in "Hamlet," though discoursing clumsily that Ophelia might be buried in consecrated ground, lays down the law as it had been laid down in "Plowden's Reports" in the case of Sir James Hales, who committed suicide. If the Shakespeare preconception were not so strong, the modern lawyer would say that this passage was written by a man in practice and keeping up with the decisions."

4. The author of "Shakespeare" was fairly well informed in botany, zoology and such science as then existed.

MINOR INTERNAL EVIDENCES.

The foregoing are only the most salient proofs; but many more are cited. Thus the dramatist never refers to Stratford on Avon, the home of the Shaksperes [illegible], but there are twenty-five references to St. Albans, the home of Bacon. Warwickshire is [illegible], but Kent and other districts in the south are [illegible]. The fauna and flora of the plays are not those of Warwickshire, neither is the geography, the nobility or the [illegible]. Wherever Shakspeare's clowns talk dialect, the only Warwickshire words are those common to that county and the south of England. Neither the politics, nor the religion, nor the social life of the plays, are those of Stratford-on-Avon. To all reasonable supposition the Shaksperes were democrats, the dramatist is an aristocrat [illegible] Catholicism and [illegible] in England; yet it is [illegible] favored, and both have [illegible] plainly [illegible] sovereigns [illegible] view just as [illegible] Elizabeth [illegible] which her mother, [illegible] lesly dissected and held up to [illegible].

We have presented [illegible] the Baconians' evidences; the Shakespearians meet them with weighty facts. First and probably strongest on their side is what logicians call the universal testimony. All the world believed from the start that William Shakspere was the author; and how could all the world be deceived? They add to this the written testimony of three contemporary writers. The Baconians easily dispose of two, one of whom attacks Shakspere as a pretender and the other only refers to him in a [illegible] way, but the testimony of Ben Jonson is too direct and explicit to be thus put over. He was very intimate with Shakspere and for a time acted as secretary to Bacon; he outlived them both and received a pension from Charles I; he survived to a time when the political divisions of Elizabeth's and James' courts were obsolete, and as far as can now be seen, he was perfectly free to tell what he knew. He knew the universal attribution of the plays to Shakspere and never contradicted it. If he knew that Bacon was their author why was he silent? If it was a fact and he did not know it, how could he be deceived? Mr. Donnelly's answer is ingenious, and to many will be conclusive, but in our limited space we cannot set it forth.

Mr. Donnelly's cipher [illegible] attempt to master. At first view it appears so very complicated that of the few who have worked out sections of it, some insist that it is conclusive. For explanation we need in this place only use a familiar form. Suppose that in some current writing we find that the tenth word is "our," the twentieth "father," the thirtieth "who," the fortieth "art," and thus on through the Lord's prayer—we are compelled to conclude that it is the result of design. Mr. Donnelly's cipher, however, proceeds on a far more complicated plan. It is as if one should take the fifth word, the tenth, the fiftieth, the hundredth, the hundred and fiftieth, and thus on to 1,500; then return through a totally different series of figures, arrived at by dividing, to the place of beginning; and then proceed on a new series, of which the separate increments were obtained by a fixed system of division between the previously [illegible] Mr. Donnelly's system, but it gives some idea of it, and those who maintain that it is the true solution admit that many days' labor, of tedious counting, are necessary to evolve even one paragraph of the concealed story. But when evolved, they insist, it gives the inside history of Queen Elizabeth's reign and shows why the authorship had to be concealed.

With this caution to the reader we present a few of the paragraphs formed by the words thus numerically selected from "Henry IV," the play in which Mr. Donnelly discovered the cipher. We give the names as formed by the cipher of common words and the real names in parentheses. [illegible]

SIR ROBERT CECIL.

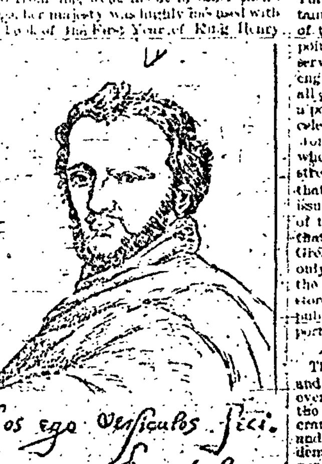
[illegible] two [illegible] mentioned was a contemporary and rival of William Shakspere. Queen Elizabeth is represented as talking with Cecil, cousin of Bacon, but his enemy. Cecil says: "These plays are put abroad at first upon the stage in the name of more-low (Marlowe), a woolegene, sullen fellow. He had engaged in a quarrel with one Archer (Archer a servant, about a wanton, ending in a [illegible] hand to hand fight, in which [illegible]. The point of his own sword [illegible] his head and eye, making fearful [illegible]." Speaking of Marlowe's blasphemy, he proceeds: "My father would, in his wrath, have burned the horson, rascally knave, alive in the fire of Smithfield for the sin he hath committed against Heaven and the state." Speaking of the treasonable purposes of the plays, he says that, having heard that the Essex party were representing the deposition and murder of King Richard II on the stage and cheering uproariously at every hit, he sent a friend to ascertain the fact, who returned with the statement that the reports were true. The following sentence is descriptive of the scene in the theatre on the death of King Richard II: "But when poor King Richard fell a corpse at Pomfret under uncounted blows, they made the most fearful noise. Again and again it broke forth. It seemed as if they would never stop. * * * The play shows the victory of rebels over an anointed tyrant, and by this pipe he hath blown the flame of rebellion almost into open war. These well known plays have even made the most holy matters of religion, which all good men hold in sincere respect, subjects for laughter, their aim being, it is supposed, to thus poison the mind of the disordant, wavering multitude. They mean in this covert way to make a rising and flood this fair land with blood." In another part of the cipher story it reads thus: "Seas-ill (Cecil) said that More-low (Marlowe) or Shak'st-spurre (Shakspere) never writ a word of them. * * * It is plain he is stuffing our ears with false reports and lies this many a year. He is a poor, ill-spirited, greedy creature and but a veil for some one else. I have a suspicion that my kinsman's servant, young Harry Percy, was the man to whom he gave [illegible] the half of what he took [illegible] at the gate. Many rumors [illegible] of men that [illegible] only the contention between York and Lancaster,' and 'King John' and this play (Rich. II), but other plays which are put forth, at first under the name of More-low (Marlowe) [illegible] Shak'st-spurre (Shakspere)." Still another represents a conversation between Cecil and the Bishop of Worcester, and the bishop says: "We know that Shakspere [illegible] a butcher's rude and vulgar prentice, and it was in our opinion not likely that he writ them. He is neither witty nor learned enough. The subjects are far beyond his ability. It is even thought here that your cousin of St. Albans writes them."

The beating of Hayward is described in another cipher paragraph. Hayward, it seems, had been imprisoned for [illegible] his 'Life of Henry VIII' [illegible] for his offense [illegible] upon her [illegible] tiging up and [illegible] Hayward by his throat and choked him. * * * The old jade struck my poor young friend a fearful blow with the steeled end of the great crutch, again and again. His [illegible] being so weakened by imprisonment [illegible] the force of the blows. The hinges of his joints give way and he falls to the ground. Sends [illegible] 'Speak out. Why did'st thou put the name of my lord the earl upon the title leaf of this volume?' Hayward [illegible] proceeds to praise Essex [illegible] and good man. The queen threatens to have his ears cut off and concludes: 'Thy [illegible] and the whiteness of thy [illegible] thy tongue to tell thy nature.'"

BACON'S SINGULAR TESTIMONY.

In Lord Bacon's admitted works is this curious passage:

"In a matter which had some affinity with my lord of Essex's course, which, though it [illegible] from me, went about in other men's [illegible], her majesty was highly incensed with a book [illegible] of the First Year of King Henry the Fourth—it was dedicated to my lord of Essex—said she had a good opinion there was treason in it, and asked me if I could not find places in it that could be drawn within [illegible] of treason, whereto I answered: For treason surely I found none, but for felony very many. And when her majesty hastily asked me wherein, I told her the author had committed very apparent theft, for he had taken most of the sentences of Cornelius Tacitus and translated them into English and put them into his text. Another time, when the queen would not be persuaded that it was his writing whose name was to it, but that it had some more mischievous author, and said with great indignation that she would have him racked to produce his author, I replied: Nay, madame, never rack his person but rack his style; let him have pens, ink and paper, and help of books, and be enjoined to continue the story where it leaves off, and I will undertake by collecting the styles to judge whether he was the author or no."



Hos ego versiculos feci.
Ben: Jonson.

Observe the sly humor with which Bacon attempts to divert the queen by speaking of plagiarism as felony. But Mr. Donnelly [illegible] in the cipher story, one paragraph of which reads:

"His men turn their backs, and my crafty old friend Hence-low (Henslowe) flies at the first appearance of danger, stumbling under the heavy weight."

The first to question William Shakspere's authorship was his rival and enemy, one Greene; but this was attributed to envy. Alexander Smith, the essayist, made the observation that "Bacon seems to have written his essays with Shakespeare's pen." Horace Walpole classed the authorship of the plays among his "Historic Doubts." In 1852 Mr. Spedding printed a paper, "Who Wrote Shakespeare's Henry VIII?" Soon after Chambers' (Edinburgh) Journal published an anonymous paper entitled, "Who wrote Shakespeare?" and the author arrived at the conclusion that Shakspere "kept a poet." In 1856 Miss Delia Bacon (the identity of name with the Lord Keeper is only a coincidence) an American lady, sister of Rev. Leonard Bacon, first propounded the theory that Lord Bacon was the Shakespeare wanted; and from that date it began to assume the dignity of a theory, and what was down to that time only an insignificant literary heresy, its adherents having no rallying point, has since grown to be the faith of a united and aggressive party, numbering tens of thousands, among them many of the ablest critics and scholars of the time. During the last thirty years some 250 books and pamphlets have been written upon the subject. Some four years ago Mr. Donnelly announced to the world that he had discovered a cipher story interwoven in the plays which would end all discussion. The proposition was one so astonishing, that its very statement almost carried its own confutation. Even Baconians stood aghast, as if in awe of the very miracle they had invoked. The whole discussion had grown out of the fact that for more than 200 years the production of the plays by Shakespeare had been considered a literary miracle, and the disposition of an incredulous age to eliminate it; and now, what was the result of all this labor but a transposition and magnifying of the miracle! For what other is it than a miracle if we add six cubits and a span to the stature of Goliah; or increase the strength of Hercules by superadding Samson's; or augment the wisdom of Solomon with that of Socrates! For surely he does no less than these who doubles the intellectual stature of Francis Bacon, who, from his known works, is adjudged by almost all great critics to have been the greatest man that ever lived—Shakespeare alone, if any, matching him in greatness. If it should be proved that Bacon should stand upon the shoulders of his only supposed compeer to be measured for his niche in fame's temple; that, bisected, he was the greatest two men that ever lived—have we not a miracle! No. But we have more, for there be phenomena that are greater than any miracle, and this is one. If the pen that wrote the Essays, the Advancement of Learning and the new Organon, wrote, also, not only "Lear," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello" and "Julius Cæsar," but "Romeo and Juliet," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "Comedy of Errors," and others, then, indeed, was it a magic pen, and he who wielded it the composite of all humanity, with a quantum of divine heaven superadded, such as has never been vouchsafed to any other man.

For Shakspere, unlearned as he was, to have "sounded all the depths and shoals" of learning, to have culled so much wealth from the debris of dead languages with which he was not familiar, was a miracle; for Bacon, to have added the production of the plays to that of his other works, was a phenomenon; and it is as much greater than the other as the equipoise and rotation of the solar system is greater than the floating of an axe head or the transformation of rods into serpents.

There are two facts worthy of note. The turning from Shakspere is an expression of the widespread unbelief in his ability; the turning to Bacon is an expression of the general recognition of his transcendent genius. If Shakspere did not write the plays, then it must have been the man who "made all knowledge his province." It is also worthy of note that the greatest merit of the one's charming poetry is its philosophy, and the greatest charm of the other's meritorious philosophy is its poetry. If the authors were not one, surely Shakspere borrowed Bacon's [illegible] and left his muse for [illegible].

It is natural that the theory should be vigorously combated so long as it is only a theory, for it may be an injustice to being done, but if it can be demonstrated, it would seem that all men should be [illegible], for it raises the standard of humanity to twice its supposed height. It is a compliment to the human race, to the planet on which we live, and humanity should feel such a dilatation of the soul as must, for a time, seem like inflation.

"THE GREAT CRYPTOGRAM."

The full title of Mr. Donnelly's book is: "The Great Cryptogram: Francis Bacon's Cipher in the So Called Shakespeare Plays." It is a magnificent imperial octavo volume of 1,000 pages and is divided into three parts or books: Book I—The Argument. Book II—The Demonstration. Book III—Conclusion. Throughout it is written in an easy, entertaining style, such as will hold the attention of the reader. From a typographical standpoint the volume is a credit to the art preservative, being beautifully printed, with engraved titles and numerous illustrations, all of a very high order. The frontispiece is a portrait on steel of Lord Bacon, from the celebrated painting of Van Somer. The work is published by R. S. Peale & Co., whose principal office is at 407-425 Dearborn street, Chicago. The publishers announce that the second edition will probably be issued in two volumes, as the original price of the work was based on the supposition that it would contain only 600 pages. "The Great Cryptogram" is sold by subscription only, and an army of agents will soon be in the field. It will not be sold in the book stores, but orders may be sent direct to the publishers by those who have not had an opportunity to subscribe.

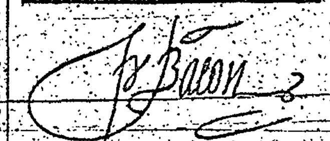
ATTACK ON THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

The jealous feeling against Mr. Donnelly and his book has manifested itself in almost every form of opposition imaginable, from the flippant charge of hallucination and crankiness to the sober imputation of willful and deliberate fraud. Not content with condemning the book in advance, some have gone so far as to find matter of criticism in the method by which the book is published and sold—that is, the subscription method, as if that could affect the merit of the work. Grant's, Blaine's and Logan's books were all sold in this way, and the more important of Mark Twain's. By this method publishers are warranted in undertaking what would otherwise be too hazardous, and many books are thus [illegible] which could not otherwise see the light. Some of the best editions of the Shakespeare plays have been published in this way, and never could have been published in any other way. Not only this, but thousands of people are thus induced to read who rarely see the inside of a library or book store, and the cottage without a small collection of choice books is now the exception. Besides this, an army of enterprising men and women find profitable employment; and this book should certainly offer them a field for rich harvests, for no such literary sensation has ever occurred.

A list of [illegible] men who have been book agents comprises many authors and statesmen. The following is from The Philadelphia Times:

"George Washington was a book agent, and a good one. Prior to the fateful Braddock expedition he sold over 200 copies in Fairfax and adjoining counties in Virginia of a work on 'The American Savage.' Jay Gould, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Mark Twain were in early life book canvassers. So also was Longfellow, and his success was remarkable. There is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical society a prospectus the poet used, and on one of the blank leaves are the skeleton lines of the celebrated poem 'Excelsior,' which he was then evidently incubating. Daniel Webster paid his second term's tuition at Dartmouth by selling books. Gen. Grant at one time took an agency for Irving's 'Columbus.' Bret Harte was a book agent in California in 1849 and '50. Ex-President Hayes footed it all over southern Ohio selling 'Baxter's Lives of the Saints.' After the siege of Toulon, Bonaparte, then a young lieutenant employed at the capital, and too honorable to duplicate his pay [illegible], took the agency for the 'History of the Revolution.' Bismarck, Cardinal Mezzofanti, Count Metternich, Canning, Lord Denham, and Coleridge, the poet, were all, at some period of their lives, book agents. So also were Mme. de Stael and Mrs. Jameson, and Columbus canvassed for a work on 'Marine Explorations.' James G. Blaine began his business career as a canvasser in Washington county, Pa., where he sold a life of Henry Clay. Many others whose names emblazon the pages of history largely owe their success in life to the experience obtained while engaged in the laudable and honorable calling of a book agent."

J. H. BEADLE.



Fr. Bacon

Chicago Bakery.

ERICSON & GOUGH, PROPRIETORS.

Next Door to the Postoffice

DO YOU KNOW THAT OUR

Cakes, Candies, and Ice Cream

ARE SUPERIOR

To any in the city. Our Ice Cream is made from the Pure Article and can not be surpassed.

All orders for Ice Cream and Ices will be promptly filled and delivered.

We also sell Milk in all quantities, and by the glass. a-22 1y

W. F. McLAIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh Fruits of All Kinds,

CHOICE CANDIES AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

Soda Water and all kinds of

Summer -:- Drinks.

Manitou Soda and Iron Water.

ICE CREAM by Dish, Quart or Gallon.

No. 14 South Sejon St.

CHEAP! DURABLE! HANDSOME!

Dressed and Beaded Pickets,

Woven in wire for Front and Division Fences.

OAK OR PINE.

PICKET WIRE FENCE makes the strongest, cheapest and best garden or orchard fence made.

Sawed Oak and Pitch Posts FOR SALE.

TIN ROOFING put on for $5.00 per square. [illegible]

PICKET WIRE FENCE CO.,

[illegible] STREET, d-14-tf

Between Cascade and Sahwatch. P.O. box 31.

FREE, FREE!

We have issued a catalogue containing a complete list of all goods, comprising our enormous stock, giving full descriptions of each article and its price. We send it free to those who write for it.

MAIL ORDERS

We give particular attention to orders received by mail, and promptly forward them. If the goods are not satisfactory, we cheerfully return the money. Our business in this department is enormous, for the people appreciate the fact that we give them bargains, and also know that the goods can be returned if they are not right.

WE -:- CARRY

A FULL LINE OF

Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing,

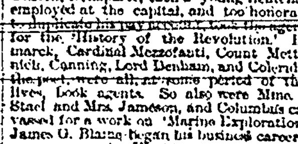
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Underwear, Neckties, Hosiery, Etc.

SKINNER BROS. & WRIGHT,

Sixteenth and Lawrence. d-16-eod-7m

THE NEW CAKE AND PIE TIN.



Freight rates have come down to stay, and we are glad to reduce prices ... Green Wire Cloth, 4 cents square foot. New Model Lawn Mowers, 10 in. $7.00, 12 in. $9.00, 14 in. $11.00. Competition Hose, 8 cents per foot. "Alaska" Refrigerators, $10 and upward. Gem Ice Cream Freezers, 2 quart $2.00. Builders' Hardware, ... Cutlery and House Furnishings. Write to us for prices.

ROBERTS HARDWARE CO., Denver.

McINTOSH & MYGATT,

BANKERS.

CITY AND FARM LOANS.

1615 Curtis St. Denver, Col.

"HUB"

CROCKERY AT COST.

Now is the time to buy Crockery. Come in and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Going to close out the Crockery business and make room for other goods. Offering Bargains in Woodenware, Glassware, Tinware, Silverware, House Furnishing Goods, Feather Dusters, Carpet Sweepers, Lamps of all kinds, Buggy whips, Bird Cages, Dolls, Toys, Notions in endless variety, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Step in and see for yourselves.

$500 REWARD!

Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mrs. M. J. Kearney and James C. Hand, Jr., killed near Elyerton on or about March 20th, 1888.

HENRY J. HAND, Philadelphia, Pa.

725 N. Tejon St. Telephone ... Box 38 d-17-tf

Daily Gazette.

Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City, or P.O. Box 81, Colo. Springs

... Store of G. S. Barnes & Son ... Durkee. Telephone 88.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

LITERARY TENDENCY.

Forcible Article on the Subject by Judge Tourgee.

A Noted Author Analyzes Current Literature.

What Qualities are Needed in Future Writing.

The Curious Philosophy that Upholds Realism.

[illegible] ...the influence of classic models—of the great masters of literature in all ages—be felt in the future as in the past. [illegible] student of the present may indeed ...as much of the literature of the past as his father did before him, but he also [illegible] times as much of the [illegible] of to-day. His mental aliment is supplied, to an extent hitherto unknown, by the intellectual product—literary "output"—of to-day. If it [illegible] the moral and intellectual life [illegible] upon, it will be healthy; if it be [illegible] its resultant effects will be evil. Of [illegible] there can be neither question nor [illegible] ...things are necessary to the [illegible] [illegible] purity and inspiration. These [illegible] essential to the well-being of any [illegible] ...strength, purity and inspiration are valueless; without purity, strength and aspiration only vice and demoralization [illegible] aspiration, purity and strength are [illegible] of good results. The true test of literary tendency of any age, therefore, is the effect it is likely to produce [on] the intellectual strength, moral [tone] and individual aspiration of those [subjec]ted to its influences during the [formative] period.

[illegible] says the modern critic, [illegible] an art, not a purpose; and its excellence depends on method, not intent. It is the same whatever the subject; the skill equally great whatever [the m]otive. The function of literature—of creative literature, I mean—is [onl]y to interest, amuse, entertain; [any] attempt to confine art to method, [to me]asure merit by skill rather than result, to divorce genius from motive, is [a] new idea. It only seems a little absurd to-day because it has gone [so] further in its unconscious arrogance and asserts that he who considers effect cannot be an artist—that the [ver]y man who seeks to produce good is by that very fact debases his art. [Th]e curious philosophy which upholds the standard of "realism" a philosophy at once absurd, degitious and [bel]ittling. Skill is not and cannot be the criterion of merit in literature or art. The very distinction between the artist and the artisan lies in the fact [that] the former has something which the [latter] has not, something more than [mer]e use of tools or the shaping of [materi]al.

[So], too, in literature, there is an [indefinable] something that marks the line between good and bad, which is not dependent upon the author's skill and [can]not be estimated only by the effect upon the reader. A great subject [may] of indeed make a great artist, and [a hi]gh purpose will not insure a good [one]; but it is only when an artist [ca]n use his skill to inform a fit subject with that interest which shall make [an e]ternal appeal to sentiment, emotion, [asp]iration. All the skill of all the [world c]annot make a great picture of an [unwor]thy subject—a flea, a sore or a [illegible] And that [illegible] worthy which joins to a noble [subj]ect the skill which makes its grand [illegible] an elevating and [illegible]

Both in literature and in art, the absolute merit is the effect produced on those subjected to its influence. The use of means and instruments is only a measure of comparative [illegible] The art which degrades is never [gre]at, and the literature which [illegible] degrades and depresses is never a [great li]terature, and no amount of skill [on the] part of author or artist can save [it] from ultimate condemnation. [The] most dangerous tendency of our literature is this inclination to [illegible] rather than effect the sole [illegible] In our desire to avoid [illegible] we have forgotten that liter[ature is] not all there is of truth. We [illegible] the distinction between [illegible] moral and the moral effect [illegible] [illegible] that is, no specific ethical [illegible] which it was intended to [illegible] the fact that it so ex[illegible] fortitude and honor that it [illegible] an undying impulse to [illegible] from Alexander's [illegible] heroic self sacrifice [illegible] Shakespeare and Scott and a [illegible] the greatest names of [illegible] have indeed no [illegible] purpose but have [illegible]

[illegible] world [illegible] contrast [illegible] strength [illegible] [illegible] cowardice [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] with virtue [illegible]

[Rob]inson Crusoe was no doubt intended solely to amuse and entertain [illegible] worthy the entertainment of [illegible] [illegible] the impulse it imparts [illegible] with the mysterious island is a force [illegible] for honor, truth and manli[ness].

[illegible] "Perhaps [illegible] day are possible men, real men, manly men, honest men, whom one is said to have known in fiction and found the [illegible]

[illegible] we have [illegible]

[illegible]

The most subtle power that [illegible] the [illegible] that which [illegible] the desire of life, the [illegible] When this [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] depresses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of great [illegible] weight to him [illegible] of worthy [illegible] instead of inspiring patriotism it [illegible] courage; instead of exalting self sacrifice it teaches selfishness; instead of strength it produces mental and moral debility.

As an illustration of this tendency it is only necessary to refer to Tolstoi, whose works have recently been received with such unmodified extravagance of eulogy by American readers. An absolute black void of hopelessness is the world which his genius depicts [illegible] never anything more than a cover for vice, courage only a guise in which cowardice is hidden. Patriotism is a sham, honor a mockery—either a momentary weakness or a studied pretense. Human life is [illegible] Love is simply sweaty lust. No man is honorable and no woman pure except from lack of opportunity or absence of temptation. Falsehood is the one universal mainstay by which all the problems of humanity are to be resolved. There are in his world no such things as truth, self-sacrifice or heroism; but only selfish ingratitude, treachery and deceit [illegible] marvellous. The enjoyments of sense are portrayed with infinite skill. The human animal has in him an unusually discreet delineator. In depicting a hypocrite, a coward, a woman without a heart or a man without principle or tenderness Tolstoi has no superior. So, too, the background of that wonderful underflow of great events against which his figures are projected—is drawn with marvellous power. As an intellectual force, however, he is to literature what nihilism is to philosophy, simply the exponent of hopelessness and degradation. His pictures are not true, however lifelike they may seem, because they lack the noblest elements of life, and they are harmful in the extreme because they strike at the very root of endeavor—the desire and the hope of worthy achievement. As a social force his fiction is a fit preamble of that foulest of social theories which puts no bounds to license, no limit to self-indulgence and offers no ground of hope to manly endeavor—the philosophy and religion of despair, nihilism. This is but the natural product of a "realism" which excludes the noble and the [illegible] and [illegible] petty that [illegible] life. When the heroic is [illegible] aspiration [illegible] and belief in the nobler attributes eradicated, the black hopelessness of nihilism naturally supervenes. ALBION W. TOURGEE.

Authors Arrivals—G. H. Weaver, Cincinnati; H. S. A. Dreams, Lincoln, Neb.; F. F. King, Denver; E. S. Stanford, Boston; A. Goldschmidt, New York; H. J. Higgins; P. F. Carr and two sisters, Denver; E. L. Goff, Chicago; F. D. Coppell, Kansas City; E. G. [illegible]; C. M. Thomas [illegible]; J. W. Schaub, Detroit; L. D. Rowley, Akron, O.; J. M. Moore, Monmouth, Ill.; Geo. W. B. Franklin, Col.; I. L. Greene, special car, Nemaha; Thomas S. Sisson, special car, Nemaha; J. D. Parker, E. M. Benes, W. D. B. Motter, W. Hudson, special car, Nemaha; J. M. Berger, Chicago; J. T. Bishop, Pueblo; H. J. Rifenberick, G. H. Campbell, Denver; C. E. Hollenbeck, New York city; H. R. Hows and wife, Washington; J. M. Walker; B. B. Thompson, Pueblo; H. W. Foster, Helena; M. [illegible] Glenwood Springs; H. O. Pinther; E. Bennington, Chicago; W. Hawke, New York; C. C. Pinkney, Denver; Mrs. T. M. Orr, Mrs. O. S. Holman, Omaha; J. B. Wilkes and wife; G. A. [illegible], Denver; [illegible] New York; J. W. [illegible] [illegible]; G. A. Stow [illegible]; [illegible] J. H. McLeod [illegible]; W. Balch, Boston; F. C. Lewis, Chicago; C. O. McGavin, Beaumont, Tex.; N. M. Conch, Chicago; H. J. Norton and wife, Bennington; W. C. H. B. Ross, New York; W. G. Downs, Glenwood Springs; J. E. Boom, Denver; R. M. Rogers; C. I. Atkinson, Kansas City; J. C. Dobbins; S. Morris, Denver.

[illegible] J. B. Maxwell [illegible] J. A. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Salt Lake; G. A. [illegible] Bohnhurt, Clinton, Iowa; H. W. Robinson, Springfield, Mass.; S. Carrington [illegible]

Alamo: A. [illegible]; J. Fanning, Texas; C. W. Tyler, Faribault, Minn.; Mrs. T. B. Lillie, Dighton.

[illegible]

F[OR RENT] [illegible]

F[OR SALE] [illegible]

F[OR SALE] [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible] and phaeton [illegible]

F[OR RENT]—Unfurnished rooms [illegible] White & Hobbs, rooms, 10 Pike's Peak avenue.

FOR RENT—Two houses of three rooms; one house of six rooms. H. H. Magee, [illegible] South Wahsatch street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 22 South Tejon.

FOR RENT—With [illegible] very desirable rooms [illegible] Call at Park Cottage, [illegible] N. Nevada.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. [illegible] St. Vrain street.

TO RENT—Large pleasant rooms with board. For terms, call at 20 S. Tejon street.

[illegible]

TO RENT—Pleasant, bright furnished rooms. Inquire at [illegible] street.

TO RENT—Two large and pleasant rooms with [illegible] [illegible] Call at [illegible]

[T]O RENT—Square and upright piano and organ [illegible]

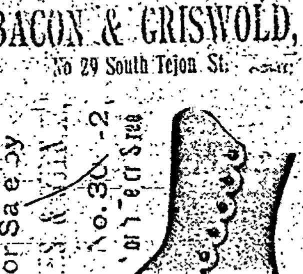
FOUND.

FOUND—A [illegible] Inquire of Jake La Barbe, Jr.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes for sale by

BACON & GRISWOLD,

No 29 South Tejon St.



MANITOU -:- PARK!

The [illegible] Summer Resort [illegible] miles from Manitou Park Station [illegible] [illegible]

A. E. LYONS, - - Manager.

Late Manager of the Mountain House, [illegible] Springs, Col.

Mrs. Ida Lawrence.

Instructions on the

Piano & Organ.

[311 E. Huerfano St.]

W. J. KEELER & CO.

Contractors & Builders.

SHOP, - - 516 East Boulder.

d-15-tf

WEBSTER & McPHERSON,

BLACKSMITHS.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

[illegible] West [illegible]

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] company will be held at the office of the [illegible] [illegible] and for the transaction of such other business as may [illegible]

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Secretary.

The Great Wreck OUR HATS YOU'LL LIKE!

AT [THE] FOUNTAIN!

Reliable -:- Delmonico

[Be]st Table

For $5.00 Per Week.

Breakfast, 6 to 9 A. M. Dinner, 12 to 2 P. M. Supper, 5:30 to 8.

ROOMS -:- IN -:- CONNECTION.

We are showing the finest [line of] Spring and Summer Hats ever brought to this town. All new styles. Best [qua]lity, and Prices Low. [Give us a c]all once. We can please [you].

Madame Moreau

Has engaged the services of an

An Experienced French CLEANER

TO CLEAN

Soiled Dresses, Wraps, Gloves.

[illegible] would be pleased to receive any orders in this line.

A Large Line of French Gloves

JUST RECEIVED.

GO TO

C. L. Gillingham

For the finest Photographs made in Colorado. Also Picture Frames, Artist Materials, and Photo [illegible] [illegible] and Novelties.

No. 13 S. Tejon St., Ground Floor

Alamo [illegible]

[illegible] in the state. Every thing new, [illegible] [illegible] If you want a [illegible] [illegible] Every thing usually kept in a first class stable. Close [illegible] from the stable to all trains.

H. H. STEVENS, Proprietor.

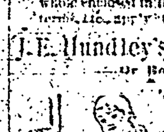
PASTURE!

Splendid Pasture for Horses and Cattle,

Provided with abundant running [water] [illegible] [illegible] whole enclosed in BOARD fence. [illegible]

J. E. Hundley's Livery Stable

[illegible] Box 800.



[illegible] Robinson [illegible]

FRANK T. LENT,

ARCHITECT.

OFFICE—Northeast Corner Pike's Peak and Nevada Avenues. m-30-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Denver Smelting and Refining Co. will [receive] [illegible] [illegible]

The Denver Smelting and Refining Co.

[illegible], Superintendent.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Cyrus T. Hamilton, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on [illegible] [illegible]

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 15, 1888.

HENRY LE B. WILLS, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Cyrus T. Hamilton, deceased.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

[illegible] Colorado Springs, [illegible] May 21st, 1888 [illegible]

H. C. MCCREERY, City Clerk.

Colo. Springs, May 5th, 1888.

An Art School

218 Pike's Peak Ave.,

For teaching [illegible] Decorative Painting and Embroidery. [illegible] pleased to have the ladies give us a call.

A. ARMENTROUT, 19 S. Tejon St.

JUST -:- OPENED

AT THE

OLD PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

The [most] Beautiful Assortment of Novelties in White [illegible] in Colorado Springs

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

In Checks, Stripes, Brocades, Lace Stripes, French Reviera, etc. In Nainsooks, Mulls, India Linens, and other new Fabrics.

LOOK AND READ.

Travelers' Samples. -:- Travelers' Samples.

When Travelers for large Eastern Wholesale houses get through and leave for home they are GLAD to close out their SELLING SAMPLES at a Great SACRIFICE. We have JUST BOUGHT such a lot, consisting of Ladies' and Children's Jerseys in Plain, Braided and Beaded, Blacks and Colors. Ladies', Gents' and Children's Summer Underwear [illegible] [illegible] prices; 54 different styles of Jerseys, 40 styles Men's Shirts, 1,000 yards Real handmade Torchon Laces, half price; 3,000 yards Printed Lawns, fast colors, at 5c.

YOU HAD BETTER COME.

J. W. GIBSON & CO.

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

(SUCCESSORS TO EDWARD FERRIS)

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

15 GAITED SADDLE HORSES

For Ladies & Gentlemen.

GEO. R. HOMANS,

110 E. CUCHARRAS ST.

WALL PAPER!

All New Stock and New Styles.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES

AT

Ainsworth Brown's,

114 N. Tejon St.,

A few Doors North of the El Paso Club. a-10-tf

Nasaline

TRADE MARK.

Pure Catarrh Cure

[illegible] Instant Relief in all cases of CATARRH, [illegible], COLD, SORE THROAT, or any kind of INFLAMMATION. [illegible]

DENVER, COL., March [illegible], 1888.

[illegible]

Nasaline is sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. [illegible] Testimonials Furnished by NASALINE M'F'G CO., DENVER, COL. P. O. BOX [illegible]

NONE BETTER

Than the Elegantly Finished

Photographic Portraits

MADE BY

J. L. CLINTON.

Babies' Pictures a Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

[De]Witt Block, - 13 S. Tejon St.

k-11-tf

Wm. C. Waters.

PIANO AND ORGAN

INSTRUCTIONS.

STUDIO, - - WOODSIDE COTTAGE. b-21-tf

J. M. HUDSON,

Veterinary -:- Surgeon,

THIRTY FIVE [illegible] [illegible]

All orders left at [illegible] E. Hundley's [illegible] Livery Stable [illegible]

[ANN]UAL NATIONAL [illegible] MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

[illegible] annual [illegible] of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may [illegible] [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] p. m., Wednesday, May 16th, and remain open until final adjournment of meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE

P. O. S. of A.

BUILDING,

Loan & Investment Association

Of this city, although only in existence a few weeks, has disposed of nearly [illegible] worth of stock.

[illegible] of moderate means this association offers greater advantages than can be had in any other way.

It is almost needless to say much about Building and Loan Associations, for they are too well known to require any fulsome praise at our hands. It would be like gilding refined gold.

This association has no connection whatever with the ORDER; therefore, it is OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

SHARES, ... $100 EACH.

PAYABLE, ... $1 00 PER MONTH.

Parties wishing stock or information can obtain same by calling on the following:

Dr. J. R. WILCOX,
Dr. T. G. HORN,
C. L. GILLINGHAM,
W. E. MCLAIN.

PROPOSALS

For Sale of School Bonds.

COLORADO SPRINGS, EL PASO COUNTY, COLO., May 18, 1888.

The board of directors of school district No. 11, El Paso county, Colorado, the same being the city of Colorado Springs district, offer for sale $15,000 coupon bonds of said district, in denominations of $1,000 each, bearing date July 1, 1888, due and payable 15 years, but optional 5 years after date thereof. Interest 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York or at Colorado Springs, at the option of holder.

Full information can be obtained by application to the undersigned; to whom all bids should be addressed or delivered.

Bids will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, June 15, 1888. No bids for less than par will be considered.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A. A. McGOVNEY, County Treasurer.

c-19-td

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Callaway & Stark, Props.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh Meats, Mutton, Pork,

POULTRY, ETC., ETC.

GAME -:- OF -:- ALL -:- KINDS

IN SEASON.

Consignments of Fresh Fish

RECEIVED REGULARLY.

Satisfaction in Prices Guaranteed.

k-6-tf

No. 12 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

USE

Amole Hair Dressing!

The only Sure Preventative and Cure for Falling out of the Hair, BALDNESS and Dandruff. Contains NO oil; is made from the AMOLE Plant. Mexicans are never bald. Why? Because they use AMOLE Plant in washing their heads. Ask your Druggist for it. Manufactured by

THE AZTEC LABORATORY CO.

a-16-6m Santa Fe, N. M.

CLUB -:- STABLES,

No. 9 South Weber St.

We make a specialty of boarding horses. Excellent care guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. [illegible] horses for sale.

T. BIBLE, PROP.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

LOWTHER BROS.' BAKERY

A FINE LINE OF

Cakes, Pies, Etc., Always on Hand.

[illegible] Fruit & Confectionery.

Headquarters for the Finest Bread.

m-7-ly

JOIN THE

EXCURSION!

Tuesday, May 22,

TO

PALMER LAKE

The New and Popular Resort of Colorado and Sanitarium of the Rockies, The most attractive and Romantic Spot in the State. The Location of the Colorado Chautauqua.

Attention is invited to the unusual merits of this now celebrated point.

The location is unsurpassed for natural beauty. Delicately poised on the summit of the continental divide, 7,300 feet above the sea level, girt by towering mountains, is the little lake which is the nucleus of the brightest and most charming resort on the slope of the Rockies.

The hills and glens are dotted with cottages. A complete system of water works conveys from the mountains water pure and sparkling, to supply fountains and reservoirs, hotels and dwelling houses.

Streets, drives, walks, parks and look-out points have been laid out under the eye of a skillful landscape engineer.

The Colorado Chautauqua

Has a splendid auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. The Lake is a gem in itself. A neat boat house and numerous skiffs are available at all hours for the pleasure seeker. Palmer Lake is the most accessible resort in Colorado being only 52 miles from Denver, 22 from Colorado Springs, and 68 from Pueblo, with 20 passenger trains stopping daily at the Lake.

The present hotel accommodations will soon be largely increased. A NEW LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL HOTEL with about 70 rooms is to be commenced at once, and other extensive improvements inaugurated.

The Palmer Lake Town Co. will Offer For Sale

Tuesday, May 22,

ITS LARGE

SELECTION OF CHOICE LOTS

Located in the immediate vicinity of the Lake, on easy terms. This is the finest opportunity ever offered to secure most desirable Lots for summer residence sites, at reasonable prices, that will rapidly advance to the fabulous prices which the older summer resorts and Chautauqua Assembly places now command.

HALF FARE RATES!

On Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads. Santa Fe Tickets good on Midland trains from Colo. Springs and Denver.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:

From Denver	$2.05
From Pueblo	2.60
From Colorado Springs	.85

Tickets will be Good Going and Returning May 22 and 23.

Every excursionist whose lot purchase from the Palmer Lake Town Company amounts to $300, or more, will be entitled to have the cost of his excursion ticket applied on his purchase, thus getting a free excursion in addition to a good investment.

This delightful and inexpensive trip for the purpose of bringing prominently into notice the rare and pre-eminent advantages of Palmer Lake, is offered by

The Palmer Lake Town Co.

John E. Frost, President, Topeka.
H. B. Chamberlin, Vice Pres., Denver.
John E. Godding, Manager, Palmer Lake.
Col. A. S. Johnson, Treasurer, Topeka.
A. L. Goudy, Secretary, Topeka.
Steele & Malone, Attorneys, Denver.
Hon. Chas. E. Gast, General Attorney, Pueblo.

DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

Col. A. S. Johnson, Topeka.
Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka.
John E. Frost, Esq., Topeka.
A. L. Goudy, Esq., Topeka.
H. B. Chamberlin, Esq., Denver.
W. H. Malone, Esq., Denver.
Thomas P. Hughes, Esq., Denver.
J. H. Drinkwater, Esq., Denver.
Hon. Charles E. Gast, Pueblo.
W. F. White, Esq., Topeka.
J. P. Griswold, Esq., Topeka.
W. I. Way, Esq., Topeka.
P. J. Flynn, Esq., Denver.
Robert W. Steele, Esq., Denver.
Granville Malone, Esq., Denver.
S. A. Osborn, Esq., Denver.
A. B. Moulton, Esq., Denver.
John E. Godding, Esq., Rocky Ford, Colo.

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1888.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible]

Lizzie Evans in "Our Angel" at the opera house to-morrow evening.

Dr. S. E. Hazlehurst left yesterday for a three months tour in Europe.

Mr. C. M. Lefroid yesterday filed a plat of East Manitou with the county clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hagerman are expected to arrive from [illegible] this evening.

[illegible] of the Denver Republican was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. P. Meserve of the firm of Meserve & [illegible] left [illegible] Friday evening.

In the county court the cases of the City vs. C. W. Church and the City vs. O. H. Barney were set for trial on May 31st.

Mr. Max Waniger, one of Manitou's oldest and most prominent citizens died after a protracted illness on Friday night.

Several sections of grading will be completed on the Rock Island line [illegible] Granger by the end of the present month.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the advertisement on this page setting forth the latest and most improved invention in the bed spring line.

A pile driver belonging to the Santa Fe railroad was yesterday at work driving the piles for the over crossing of the [illegible].

Services at the [illegible] Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. [illegible]

At the First Baptist church [illegible] Rev. Richard Montague, will preach in the morning and Mr. A. M. Hart in the evening. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Mr. W. D. [illegible] has something to say in the business locals this morning. He is fully prepared to accommodate picnic parties and has a thorough knowledge of all points of interest in this vicinity.

Lizzie Evans and her comedian will introduce a spirited medley from the comic opera "[illegible]" in "Our Angel" at the opera house to-morrow night. The music and dancing in this play are said to be a decided feature.

Mr. T. T. Palsgrove has just completed a number of improvements to the half-way house on the Pike's Peak trail. He has made a large addition to the hotel, and the accommodations for guests have been greatly improved.

Mr. David McShane has begun work on the Manitou road west of Colorado City with a large force of men. He has also received the contract for repairing the road within the corporate limits of Manitou and Colorado City.

At the Methodist church south a lecture on Mexico will be given at 11 o'clock this morning by the pastor, who has just returned from a visit to that country. At 8 p. m. there will be preaching by the Rev. F. E. Carroll, D. D.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kittredge have returned from a brief visit to relatives and friends in New York and Chicago. Their visit was greatly saddened by the death of Mrs. Eliza Jaurier, Mrs. Kittredge's mother, which was very sudden and entirely unexpected.

The newly elected board of school directors in the district organized west of Granger have elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. George Wells; secretary, H. G. Woolery; treasurer, C. W. Long. A special tax of 12 mills was voted at the last election for building [illegible].

A force of men are already at work building the bridge over the Monument near the old fair grounds. A portion of the piles have been already driven. The bridge will have nine spans and a length of 150 feet. It is the ultimate intention of the company to build a large iron bridge with three stone piers.

The Knights of Pythias society of Denver will have an excursion to Cascade canon to day. A [illegible] will go up and visit with them. The seventy-five cent rate for the round trip to Cascade which the Midland railroad is giving will make that resort a popular place for our people to spend the day.

[illegible] city with high recommendations as an interesting and successful lecturer, has secured the Baptist church for several lectures during the present week. On Monday and Tuesday [illegible] will speak to ladies only. On Tuesday and Friday [illegible] general [illegible] Tuesday evening [illegible] on Friday [illegible] Girls." Admission free.

The sale of course tickets [illegible] the Midland ticket office on [illegible] morning. Price for the three lectures including reserved seats will be one dollar and fifty cents. [illegible]

[illegible] with him as partner Dr. [illegible] Chamberlain, a former classmate in the dental college of the Iowa State University and also a graduate of the New York Dental College. Dr. Chamberlain comes highly recommended. He was two years associated with Dr. Sheffield of New York City the most distinguished [illegible] crown and bridge work specialist in the dental profession [illegible] make a specialty of inserting teeth without plates, one of the greatest improvements in modern dentistry. Their rooms are very pleasantly located on the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues. We call attention to their advertisement with explanatory illustrations in this issue.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

HOUSES FURNISHED.

[illegible]

A. H. CORMAN.

[illegible]

Respectfully,

[illegible]

Parties having furnished rooms to rent should leave their address with [illegible] & Hobbs, No. [illegible] Pike's Peak avenue.

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Native Jewelry and Optical Goods. Manufacturing and Repairing a specialty [illegible]

[illegible]

New [illegible] Cheyenne House, Cheyenne Canon. Also two good rooms for tents with or without board.

Parties wishing stock in the P. O. S. of A. [illegible] by calling on the following: Dr. T. G. Horn, C. L. Gillingham, W. E. Melvin, Dr. J. B. Wilson.

John Jones, horseshoer, is located at [illegible] Cascade ave., second door south of Pitcot & Carr's stable, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

If you want to purchase a nice summer residence site you should avail yourself of the opportunity presented the [illegible] sale of lots at Palmer Lake next Tuesday under the direction of the Palmer Lake Land Company. These lots [illegible] located. They are in immediate proximity to the lake and the railroad station. This is a splendid chance to secure a lot at this favorite and popular resort. Reduced [illegible] to Palmer Lake next Tuesday.

A few more boarders can now be accommodated at [illegible] Tejon street. Dining room and good rooms [illegible]. MRS. [illegible]

OVERLAND PARK CLUB.

The races at Overland Park, Denver, begin on May [illegible], and continue 6 days under the most favorable auspices ever known in the west. $10,000 in purses will be given away for the races and running; two first days to the former, and four days to the latter. Two hundred horses are now stabled on the track, and it is expected that the [illegible] grand stand and Club house will be taxed by the crowds of people. Only one fare for the round trip on all railroads from all points in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming to Denver, good for 15 days. Admission to the track [illegible] Overland Park Club is composed of the best known capitalists in Denver and the character of the sport is guaranteed. For information apply to the local railroad agents or the secretary.

[illegible] Opera House, Denver.

Never before in the history of Colorado Springs has such an opportunity offered to people of moderate means to build homes of their own, as at the present time by becoming a member of the P. O. S. of A. Building, Loan & Investment Association. Don't miss this unparalleled chance.

Superior bottling [illegible] supplied with hydrant water and best Iron Springs, Manitou. Apply to No. [illegible] C. Jones, at cottage near Manitou Iron Springs depot.

The P. O. S. of A. Building, Loan & Investment Association has no connection whatever with the "ORDER" therefore [illegible] to everybody.

BOYS AND GIRLS

[illegible]

[illegible]

CLEANING, DYEING, SCOURING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MIDLAND COAL [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. A. BAKER [illegible]

[illegible] Pike's Peak [illegible] Nevada [illegible]

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

Lizzie Evans,

The Little Electric Battery

[illegible]

Our Angel.

[illegible]

NEW SONGS:

DANCES,

MEDLEYS.

POPULAR PRICES

[illegible]

ALWAYS AHEAD

[illegible]

Mellen's Views!

[illegible]

L. E. DWINELL. W. H. McINTYRE.

Dwinell & McIntyre,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

No. 10 N. Tejon St.

We Represent:

	Assets.
Home Insurance Co., New York	[illegible]
Insurance Co. N. A., Philadelphia	[illegible]
Hartford, Hartford	[illegible]
Phenix, Hartford	[illegible]
Continental, New York	[illegible]
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Commercial Union, London, Eng.	[illegible]
Anglo-Nevada, [illegible]	[illegible]
Union, San Francisco	[illegible]

All Losses Promptly and Satisfactorily Adjusted.

The Mutual Life of New York [illegible]
The Fidelity Mutual Life and Accident [illegible]
Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Co., Kansas City.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW YORK.

NEXT

TO THE

Best Thing on Earth

IS A

Good Spring Bed

The residents of Colorado Springs and vicinity have now the rare opportunity of securing the best in the world by calling at the

ALAMO HOTEL,

ON

C. C. DEVITT, Agent,

FOR

Kling & Collom,

Manufacturers and Patentees,

No. 3551 Blake St., Denver, Colo.

The principal points of superiority we claim for the Diagonal Spring Bed over any yet made.

First—That the bed is composed of [illegible]

Second—[illegible]

Third—[illegible]

M. KENNEDY,

No. 9 North Tejon Street,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE!

[illegible]

Insurance Carefully Written in First-Class Companies Only.

Losses Promptly and Satisfactorily Adjusted

STRANGERS, and others not posted in our Real Estate Market, often ask the question, "Where can I best invest my money to be sure of Quick and Profitable returns?"

[illegible] GRAND MOUNTAIN SCENERY [illegible]

[illegible] PALACE [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

[illegible]

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

ONE QUARTER BLOCK on N. Weber. A Bargain. [illegible]
HOUSE 4 ROOMS in good condition. S. Nevada [illegible]
BUSINESS PROPERTY [illegible]
ALSO A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS [illegible]
ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS on North Nevada avenue. Lot [illegible]. Barn, [illegible] Bargain.
GOOD 5 ROOM HOUSE. Corner lot [illegible] one half cash, balance on time.
4 ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon st., $1,250.
3 ROOM HOUSE—South Cascade ave., $[illegible].
CHOICE LOT N. WEBER ST—Lot 50x190, $1,150.
THE FINEST CORNER ON N. TEJON ST—[illegible]
ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES. N. Nevada ave. 100x190, house 9 rooms, bath etc.
VERY DESIRABLE Residence lot, west side Cascade ave.
NEW HOUSE 4 ROOMS. South Cascade ave., $1,[illegible].
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS On North [illegible] and one-half blocks from street cars. [illegible]

[illegible] ALSO A [illegible] Nevada avenue $1,650.
ALSO A [illegible] TRACT—Within city limits, under irrigation [illegible] cultivated. Very cheap.
VERY DESIRABLE CORNER—Lot 100x190, North Weber [illegible]
ALSO lots in [illegible] Heights addition.
BRICK HOUSE 6 ROOMS—N. Nevada ave. Very desirable location. [illegible]
FOUR ROOM HOUSE—South Tejon st., with good [illegible]. Plenty of shade and fruit trees [illegible].
DESIRABLE CORNER. Lot [illegible], near business.
VERY CHOICE LOT—Centrally located on Nevada ave.
DESIRABLE CORNER LOT—South Tejon st. House, [illegible] A Bargain.

[illegible]

M. KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, No. 9 North Tejon Street.

The Granger Land and Town Co.

Now Offers For Sale the Entire

Town Site of Granger,

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO.

GRANGER is situated on the line of the Denver, Texas & Gulf, [illegible] miles [illegible] of Colorado Springs, in the center of the best Agricultural District in Colorado. The rainfall is sufficient to perfect good crops, and irrigation is entirely unnecessary. All the available land within a radius of twenty-five miles has been taken up by bona fide settlers, and improvements are rapidly being made on all the occupied land.

Granger has one of the best Town Sites in the State. It commands an extended view in every direction. The site is almost perfectly level, with a slight fall to the southeast. **Water is obtainable within 10 feet of the surface on the entire Town Site.** The streets are all 80 feet in width, and the lots are all 50x150, excepting the business lots, which are 25x150 feet. The town lies on both sides of the railroad. **The Surveyed Line of THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Runs Parallel with that of the DENVER, TEXAS & GULF RAILROAD through the Center of the Town, and forms a Junction with the latter at this point, and will be the Construction Headquarters of Rock Island Extension in Colorado.** Granger is destined to become an important town in the near future by reason of its location. It is an Objective Point on the lines of all the Railroads now heading for the Rocky Mountains, and also from the fact that it is located in a Rich and Fertile Region where good water is reached at a shallow depth. It is an important Shipping point on the D. T. & G. R. R. for a large section of country. In the matter of business Granger ranks third on the line of the road.

The lots will be sold on the popular Allotment Plan, as follows:

PRICE: $25.00 Each.

The drawing for location, due notice of which will be given, will occur not later than June 1st next, and will be conducted by a competent committee selected by the certificate holders. The company will include in the drawing every alternate lot in the entire town site as platted, beginning with lot 1 in each block, reserving only numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 18 and 19 in block 1; number 13 in block 2; numbers 1, 21 and 22 in block 11; numbers 17, 19 and 22 in block 12; numbers 15 and 16 in block 21; number 18 in block 23; number 17 in block 34; numbers 1, 2 and 3 in block 41, and block 43.

All these lots have been sold and deeded. The object in reserving thus each alternate lot, throughout the entire plat, and selling the other at the low price of $25, when there is not a lot in the entire site but what is well worth $100—some of the reserved lots above mentioned have been sold at this figure; is to enhance the value of property reserved by inducing the purchasers to build and improve over the entire plat. After the drawing prices will be advanced on lots reserved. Lots will be for sale for only a limited time at the following places:

THE GRANGER LAND AND TOWN CO., No. 10 North Tejon Street.
WEIGERT & OLDER, No. 26 Pike's Peak Avenue.
GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS LAND & TOWN CO., No. 112 South Tejon Street.

College Park Conservatory.

Between Nevada Ave. and Weber St., on Cache Le Poudre.

S. D. BRADFORD, Proprietor. THOS. D. DAVIDSON, Foreman.

Orders can now be given for Trees, Fruits, and Ornamental Shrubs, which we can supply as follows:

TREES.

White Ash. Linden. European Ash. Soft Maple. Box Elder. Sugar Maple. American [illegible]. Mountain Ash. [illegible]. English Walnut. Honey Locust. Cottonwood (all sizes). Horse Chestnut.

FRUITS.

Apples. Strawberries. Crab Apple. Red Raspberries. Pears. Black Cap Raspberries. Peach. Currants. Plum. Cherry. Gooseberries. Russian Mulberry. Asparagus. Grapes. Rhubarb.

SHRUBS.

Red Tartarian Honey Suckle. Golden Leaved Spirea. Chinese Honey Suckle. Snowballs. [illegible] Paniculata Grandiflora. Lilac.

ROSES (Hardy).

Duke of Edinburg. Roses (climbing). General Jacqueminot. Baltimore Belle. General Washington. Queen of the Prairie. La France.

Prices will be Given on all kinds of Lawn Work on Application.

Choice Cut Flowers and Floral Work a Specialty. Decorations for Balls and Receptions.

WHEN IN NEED

OF ANYTHING IN THE

Grocery Line,

Do Not Forget to Call on

Thomas Hughes

IN THE ELEGANT—

Pike's Peak Avenue Block.

His stock embraces the best the market affords. A full line of

Staple, Fancy & Imported Groceries

Always on Hand.

Fresh Vegetables in Season

ESTRAY.

[illegible]

HALL BROS.

Russell & Alexander,

Contractors for Waterworks

CAST IRON & KALAMEIN PIPE, HYDRANTS,

Valves, Special Castings, and all Waterworks Supplies.

Colorado Springs, - - - - Colorado.

JOSEPH DOZIER.

Contractor and Builder

SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

NOTICE.

[illegible]

STREETER & BRADBURY.

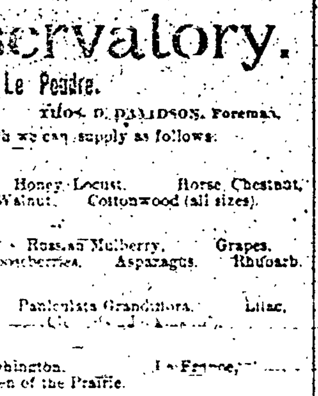
Free Homes for the People

IN THE

Colorado Rain Belt.

IRRIGATION UNNECESSARY.

[illegible]



P. JONES,

PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER.

[illegible]

"IOLIAN."

[illegible]

WAR ON PRICES

AT

Davis' Jewelry Establishment

[illegible] LOW PRICES [illegible]

Fine Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting a Specialty.

W. K. SINTON, Graduate Dental Dep't [illegible]

E. C. CHAMBERLAIN, [illegible]

SINTON & CHAMBERLAIN,

INSERT

Artificial Teeth Without Plates

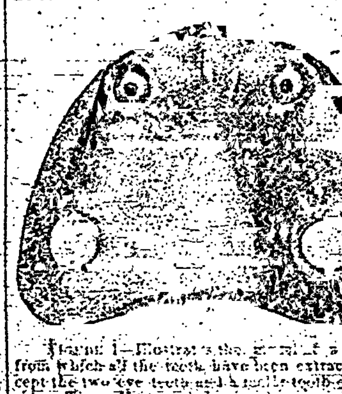


Figure 1—Illustrates the [illegible] of a mouth from which all the teeth have been extracted except the two eye teeth and a molar tooth on each side. These four teeth having been prepared, a piece of crown and bridge work [illegible] done presents the appearance of figure 2. The cut shows the upper side of the work next the gum.

By this system [illegible] are permanently [illegible] the place of natural teeth, being supported [illegible] on the gums. When [illegible] teeth have been lost [illegible] on both sides, so that the teeth are gone except two eye teeth and a molar on each side, as illustrated in cuts Nos. 1, 2 and 3; we have a very feasible opportunity of inserting an entire upper set of teeth without a plate. The dentures are as easily placed on the lower jaw as the upper. By this method we can replace one tooth or a full set.

Fig. 2—Illustrates a full upper case of bridge work with but four crowns for attachment, being the two eye teeth and two molar abutment teeth.

Fig. 3—Shows the complete operation, the case firmly and permanently cemented in the mouth. These teeth are stationary, and are never removed.

Although we make a specialty of Crown and Bridge work, yet roots or teeth for foundation must exist to build upon.

Those who have been so unfortunate as to have lost their teeth extracted can have recourse to a plate, and such we give the best that the art of dentistry can provide.

While, combining in our practice every branch of general dentistry, our aim is always to preserve the natural teeth and to restore them when lost by the very best and latest methods.

Send or call for illustrated pamphlet.

OFFICE—Cor. Pike's Peak & Nevada Avenues.

[illegible]

I have received a complete line of Ladies' and Misses' Slippers, Oxfords and Newport Button.

I have them in medium and fine grades, and all work warranted.

You know how Slippers and Turned Shoes rip. Well! these are warranted by the manufacturers not to rip, and I am authorized to repair all that do, [illegible] charge.

In Ladies' Fine Shoes I have all the best styles and kinds. One particular nice shoe is a Patent Leather Foxed, which is THE thing for this summer.

My styles in Men's Shoes are neat and new. My Kangaroo Shoes are [illegible] to be put on to be sold.

My lower grades are good and extra quality for the price. In fact [illegible] not fail to be satisfied if you buy of me.

F. H. GAY,

No. 9 S. Tejon, - Colo. Springs.

Special Sale of Linens

During the week we shall offer Special Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GIDDINGS BROS. & WILBUR

No. 21 S. Tejon St.

Stutt, McDaniel & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS

110 Pike's Peak Ave., Room 5.

FOR RENT.

[illegible] Nevada, furnished.
[illegible] Nevada, furnished.
[illegible] Cascade.
[illegible] Cucharras street.

RANCH FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MANITOU IRON WATER

Will now be bottled by [illegible] delivered to parties leaving orders at slate at Robinson's drug store. So do not bring a lot of [illegible] or jugs, as I shall have a man on watch to [illegible]. You can take one quart free and drink your [illegible]. Don't ask for more. This rule will apply to all Iron Springs.

W. E. SMILEY, Man.

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